The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

WHAT IS DEATH?

I asked of Fancy what it was to die—
Her shivering figure back recoil'd;
The wand her hand as at some spectre high,
And her eye roll'd in horror wild!
But from her clay-chill'd lips no murmur fell—
A death-like silence chain'd her tongue—
But awful question won'd a fatal spell
On which some horrid mystery hung!
To she, who fatal Sodom turned to view,
Was changed to chrystal statue there;
That question o'er her fancy's figure threw
The marble coldness of despair!

I next I questioned Reason—what was death?
But o'er her placid brow grew storm,
She answer'd—one short pang—but parting breath—
The last we lesson mortals learn!
To list the dreamless slumber of the tomb,
A bed beneath the turf we tread!
To leaving life's broad glare to seek in gloom
A pillow for the aching head!
And tho' 'tis noisome—this decaying clay,
Yet with it shall decay all strife—
Pain hell! bright sunset to a stormy day!
Home of the wanderer of life!

I stood upon the sea shore—and the storm
Rode loudly thro' the rattling sky!
I saw Religion—like a rainbow form,
And asked her what it was to die.
Her bright eye thro' the dew-drop look'd to Heaven,
And Heaven shone in unclouded blue!
She pointed o'er the sea, a tempest, storm-driv'n,
Its haven reach'd—all perils thro'!
Gently she said—as light'ning from the gloom
Seek Heaven's pure ether once again;
For Heav'n, the good man's spirit leaves the tomb,
And death is but the death of pain!

June 7th, 1825. LINDEN.

* Lot's wife, who was changed to a pillar of Salt, for turning to witness the destruction of Sodom.

TO M—P. G.

Mary! has thy heart forgot
One who has loved, loves thee still?
Hours pass'd with thee?—I have not,
Memory whispers never will.

I have press'd thy hand in mine,
Often fondly watch'd thy smile;
Evenings lovely for serene,
Living in my soul the while!

Yes—have look'd and listened—then
Turn'd away to hide the tear;
Lingering, listening, came again,
Thy sweet voice, dear girl, to hear!

For I knew a time would be,
When, as now, I could not share
Thy sweet converse—far from thee
Knew that grief and toil and care.

Must pain my portion fall,
When I sought the world once more;
Friendship, pleasure, gladness, all
Banish'd from my humble door.

Oft I thought "of those who now
Chase my hand, and kiss my cheek,
Bind fresh flowrets on my brow,
Listen fondly, when I speak;

Some there'll be to whisper peace,
When the waves of trouble roll—
Or my lonely joys increase,
By communion with my soul!"

Even thus, I've found it Mary!
Since we parted last, in tears—
Thus do human passions vary—
Early friendships die with years!

But dear girl, if these should find thee,
And recall my perish'd name;
Thro' them, Ella would remind thee,
That her heart is still the same.

"Haran's Hazel Isles," Bacon yet
Beneath "Hesper's cloudless light,"
Crowns the "Cypress wreath" with dew yet,
When the midnight moon is bright! 9th.

THE SOLILOQUY of a Single Gentleman.

How have I lost life's purest bliss,
Affection's soothing—sacred kiss,
And in return have only this,
A life of ease.

How have I lost the faithful love
From which the heart ne'er seeks to rove,
The tenderness which lovers prove,
Through smiles and tears.

The lasting luxury of life,
That still attends in spite of strife,
A true—a fond and faithful wife,
Through weal and woe.

I ne'er when grief and care oppress,
Have felt my spirits sooth'd to rest,
Reposing on affection's breast,
In gentle peace.

No hand to wipe my blanched cheek,
Or when this heart is nigh to break,
No voice will consolation speak,
Like music's thrill.

Oh! who can soothe the aching heart,
Or bid the pain of grief depart,
Like her, whose portion, lot and part,
Is one with mine.

This silver'd head—this sunk'n cheek,
These tottering limbs so feeble—weak,
But half my penitence can speak,
There's more within.

Too late—too late—and is it so,
Shall no companion soothe my woe,
Nor press me with affection's glow,
My soul supporting?

I stand like some decaying trunk,
Its verdant limbs all sear'd and shrunk,
In which the scythe of time hath sunk
Deep, deep, within.

Wither'd—blasted—fast decaying,
No blooming foliage round it playing,
Nor tendrils o'er its branches straying:
How lone and blighted. ICHI.

TO ——.

On presenting her the author's miniature.

To seek that bosom, pensive shadow go,
Where lilies droop beneath the purer snow;
Where virtue dwells with her attendant peace,
And soothing pity shews her cherub face.

Go, pensive shadow, feel that beating breast
Which learns to sigh when others are not blest;
Which pants with anguish at another's woe,
And justly thinks from goodness, ease must flow.

EDWY.

THE MORALIST.

Stern isle of human Time! thou know'st no rest,
But sweeping from the cradle to the tomb,
Bear'st ever downward on thy dusky breast
Successive generations to their doom.
While the capacious stream has equal room
For the gay bark where pleasure's streamers sport,
And for the prison-ship of guilt and gloom,
The fisher-skiff and barge that to or'st a court,
Still wafting onward all to one dark silent port.

Story.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESSAY—No. 5.

What a detestable principle, how unworthy the human character, and how devoid of honour and sincerity, is HYPOCRISY. It is one of the meanest and basest traits of character which any man can be possessed of. Hypocrisy renders its possessor contemptible in the eyes of every man of honour, and makes him odious in the estimation of every candid and honest person. A hypocrite will not be confided in; any professions he may make to any thing will be doubted and discredited, because hypocrisy is known to be the prominent feature of his character—because it is known to characterise him in every thing he does—because it is known to sway his every movement, to actuate his every motive—and because he is known to sacrifice every sentiment of truth and justice at its base shrine. A hypocrite will assume any character which best accords with his interest, and beneath which he can wince with the greatest security and safety. Sometimes, the better to cover his crimes, he puts on the mask of religion, and shows all those outward and ostensible signs of piety and devotion, by which it would appear that he was not a pretended and affected, but a real candid and practical christian. Yet, under the sacred and holy mantle of religion which he has assumed, will be concealed principles and sentiments as adverse to the true principles of christianity, as the creed of the pagan. Beneath that heavenly name will be secreted a heart at once false and depraved—a heart capable of the blackest and most sacrilegious deeds by which humanity was ever disgraced or sullied. He sometimes enters the sanctuary of God with his unhallowed feet, and clothes himself with the ministerial garb, the better to cover his real character, and the more effectually to hinder the world from seeing his bad propensities. He ascends that chair, from which the gospel truths should be delivered by one untainted with hypocrisy, with a sanctimonious and pious looking countenance—with a reverential-like, and apparently devout aspect, bearing all the outward marks and characteristics of a truly sincere and exemplary minister, and with that decorum, respect, and deference, as to impress upon the minds of his beholders, that there stood before them a true and faithful servant of the Lord. He will there proclaim against and decry vice of every sort and of every hue—he will advise his auditors to shun its temptations as they would a contagion—to fly its allurements as they would a pestilential vapour—to avoid its paths as they would a place where serpents haunt—to guard themselves against its attacks with as much caution and vigilance as they would against their direst and most implacable enemy—to elude its ensnaring and seducing excitements with as much sedulousness as they would an adder's nest—to beware of its winning appearances as they would of a viper lurking beneath the grass, waiting for a favourable opportunity to sting them with its poisonous tongue. He will do all this, and yet be guilty himself of vices of the darkest kind. He will declaim drunkenness as a crime detestable in the sight of God and man—as a rock upon which thousands have been wrecked—as a precipice, down which thousands have hurried to their destruction—as a cup, in which thousands have drowned their souls; but he will ascribe the wretchedness, and ruin, and desolation of many a family, who were once respectable and affluent, but who are now reduced to poverty and disgrace. He will warn them against it as a vice which debilitates the system of man—as a demoralising and degrading practice, which blunts the understanding of man, unfits him for rational intercourse, disqualifies him from attending to his business, renders him an object of the contempt and detestation of all moral and temperate men, and sinks him below the level of humanity, whilst he indulges himself secretly and slyly in intemperance. He will depict licentiousness in black and horrid colours—he will represent it as a passion which has blasted the reputation and cast a gloom over the prospects of many, and which has deprived numerous families of their peace and happiness, whilst he is himself a consummate libertine. He will speak of charity as a heaven-obtaining qualification—as one of the brightest and purest gems which can deck or adorn the character of a christian—as the surest basis upon which the christian can raise his hopes of salvation, and without which it is impossible to please God, whilst he is uncharitable himself, and has a heart as cold and as callous as adamant. He will recommend charity as a holy and heaven-born sentiment, whilst his own sentiments run as counter to her dictates as vice does to virtue. He will point out virtue in fair and lovely colours, and direct to her path as the surest one to heaven. But the hypocrite, who thus pictures virtue, and advises others not to desert her path, often makes her blush, and pursues a different route from that which he marks out for others to follow. He will exhort man to allay his bad passions, whilst he gives his own as unlimited and unrestrained rein. He will advise others to avoid sin, and yet himself indulge in it to its fullest extent. Thus the hypocrite acts, when veiled under the cloak of religion—thus he acts theoretically, not practically—thus he acts paradoxically, and with dissimulation. The hypocrite will sometimes put on the mask of friendship, and assume all its outward character—his external deportment will denote that of a steadfast and unwavering friend, but internally he is an inveterate enemy. Wishing to have his interest gratified and benefitted, he affects friendship, the better to effect his purpose, and the more securely to accomplish his end. The hypocrite will fawn upon you in your presence, will treat you with kindness, and will show you every mark of attention, as will make you think that he is not an affected, but a real and sincere friend. He will, in your presence, smile upon you, but there may be a dagger concealed beneath that smile—for perhaps, whilst he is thus treating you in a kind and friendly manner, he is, like Brutus, planning your destruction. Brutus seemed to be a friend to Cæsar, and Cæsar thought he really was so—but he found, that when he thought his friendship the warmest, it was the coldest—he discovered, when too late, that a poignard lurked beneath the mantle of his friendship. A hypocrite, in your presence, will do every thing to make his professions of esteem and respect appear true and candid—but will, in your absence, asperse your character, raise the envenomed tongue of slander against you, and will resort to every means to sink you in the estimation of your friends. DATAMES.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

There are two souls whose equal flow
In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part, they part! Ah no,
They cannot part—those souls are one.

THE VIRTUOUS WIFE.

Translated from the German by a Student.

Whosoever has gained a virtuous wife possesses a treasure of intrinsic worth—a prize of higher value than the most costly pearl.

Such a treasure had Rabbi Meir, the great teacher, obtained. He sat, on the Sabbath, in the Synagogue, instructing the people.—In the mean time, death, who often aims his poisonous shafts against the infant breast, and spares the aged and infirm, did, by an unexpected stroke, deprive the parents of two goodly sons: both were of handsome shape—both, by a Father's care, enlightened in the law.

His partner looked at first on their bereavement with all the feelings of a tender mother; but, soon her piety shone predominant, and in the duties of the wife, each selfish wish was buried. Anxious to save her husband from those pangs which a too sudden knowledge of his loss might raise, she moved the bodies of her sons into her chamber—laid them on her bed, and with white drapery concealed them.

In the evening Rabbi Meir returned, who, with a father's fond solicitude, enquired, "where are my Sons, that I may give to them the blessing?"

"They are gone into the Synagogue," replied his wife.

"I looked around, while there, in expectation of their coming, but saw them not," rejoined the Rabbi.

She reached him a goblet with wine; he praised the Lord at the ending of the Sabbath, drank, and again asked, "where are my sons that they may also drink and partake of the blessing?"

"They are not far," she said, and wishing to change the objects of his thoughts, with ready hand prepared their evening meal.—Of this he did partake, and after giving thanks, his wife thus spoke: "Rabbi, permit me to ask your judgment in a cause which much concerns me. A few years since a person gave unto my care some jewels—these I received with pleasure, watched their safety with an anxious mind, contemplated with pride their worth, and dared at length to view them as my own, when, in an unexpected hour, a messenger is sent, who, in his master's name, doth claim my valued charge: Shall I restore these gems to him?" "My wife ought not first to inquire this," said Rabbi Meir; "wilt thou delay returning to the owner each one that he hath lent thee?" "Oh, no," answered she, "if it is unjust so to do;—but I would not return them without thy knowledge."

She then conducted him to the chamber, walked forward and removed from the dead bodies their covering. "Oh, my Sons! my Sons!" cried the father, in the fullness of his grief—"do I find you thus? I gave you life, I enlightened your mental eyes in the law, and looked upon you as the solace of my declining years, when, on a sudden, I find myself bereft of you."

She turned from him, wishing to conceal the agitation of her mind, but roused at length by the violence of his grief, she seized him by the hand and spoke.

"Rabbi, hast thou not taught me, that it is contrary to the moral as well as religious duties of man, to refuse restoring what is entrusted to their care? Behold, the Lord hath given, the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

"The name of the Lord be praised," rejoined Rabbi Meir, conscious he had erred in repining at His will who is infallible; in murmuring at His mandate, whose conclusions

It is truly said, "Whosoever hath found a virtuous wife has a greater treasure than the most costly pearl; she opens her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There are few occupations more pleasing, and many much less profitable than that of looking over a collection of letters from distant and, perhaps, deceased friends. I was employed in this manner during a rainy day, a few weeks since, when I accidentally met with a packet which I always prized very highly, but which I had not seen for a considerable length of time—it consisted of a number of letters written by a young gentleman whom I was proud to place on the list of my friends and correspondents—He possessed the warmest heart, the most affectionate disposition, and the most refined manners.—Many of the letters are of such a nature that they would not interest persons unacquainted with both of us, and the manner in which our days were spent—others will prove deeply interesting to all who were acquainted with him at any period of his life, but particularly those who knew him in the early part of it, before he left the rural abode of his ancestors, and sought fame, fortune and happiness, in the crowded city. Principally for the edification of those who were our earliest friends, I purpose transmitting from time to time copies or extracts from Henry's letters, with a view, if they are approved, to their publication in your highly useful and interesting paper. Our Fathers occupied adjoining farms in one of the most fertile districts on the banks of the Delaware, and we were constant companions in our studies as well as our amuse-

ments; to each the other recounted all his little adventures, and, oh! how often at mid-day, when fatigued with our rural toils, have we sought the shade of the majestic oaks which formed the boundary between our farms; and, there dwelt with glowing eloquence and increasing admiration on the charms of those youthful fair ones with whom, we at least fancied, we were in love—but those halcyon days are passed—at the age of twenty, Henry commenced the study of medicine under the direction of one of the most accomplished and eminent physicians in Philadelphia—while a student, his amiable deportment secured the esteem of his preceptor, at the same time that his talents and attention gave proof that his acquirements would soon become respectable—the third year after he commenced his studies he graduated in the university of Pennsylvania, with considerable eclat, and in addition received a certificate from his private preceptor, which he valued as highly as his diploma. His small patrimony was now nearly expended, and he was cast upon the world with no other means of support than a profession which was already crowded to excess—his connexions in Philadelphia were not numerous, but he had many friends who were ardently attached to him. At their request, and under the patronage of his preceptor, he commenced his career in that city, with prospects more flattering than many whose fortunes and family influence were much more extensive—there is little doubt that, with his talents and accomplishments, and his devotion to his profession, he would have overcome all difficulties and risen to eminence—but that happy privilege was denied him. After encountering many difficulties, which were much aggravated by poverty and ill health, his prospects began to brighten: the income of his practice was more than sufficient to support him comfortably. He had given his heart, and was about to offer his hand to a young lady every way qualified to make him happy—their nuptials were deferred from time to time, on account of his health, which gradually declined, and in the spring succeeding the autumn which was to have seen him one of the happiest of mortals, he was conveyed to his long, long home—Those who were but slightly acquainted, followed him to the grave, with feelings of sincere regret: Oh, what must have been the feelings of those who had lived with him on terms of the closest intimacy! what must have been the sensations of his betrothed Matilda, when she heard the cold earth rattling on his coffin. The tears which his venerable preceptor shed over his grave, were, alone, worth all the escutcheoned brass and monumental marble that adorn the tomb of the proudest prelate.

Letters from a young Physician—No. 1.

Written the Evening after he passed his Examination.

Never before, my dear Edwin, did I write to you with such ecstatic delight. This morning, at 11 o'clock, I appeared before the medical Faculty for the purpose of taking an examination for a degree in Medicine. You can easily anticipate the result if I am so much delighted—I have, at present, only time to state, that I was much pleased with the conduct of the professors towards me, and can truly say, that I think they are void of all partiality.—I received my summons last evening: from the moment it was handed to me I laid by my books: I conceived that the time for study was now passed. If I was unprepared I had not time to qualify myself—and if prepared, it was useless for me to fatigue myself longer—I cannot say that I spent that evening and this morning without anxiety, though I must assuredly did not expect to be rejected, yet there was a possibility that I might be.—I have always despised the manner in which many of the candidates speak of their expected examination. They say they have no fear of being rejected: that the Professor dare not reject them: that if they are "black-balled," they will appeal to the Trustees, or to the Students, for they will be denied merely because the Professors are jealous of them, or because they have some private pique.—Such language cannot elevate a student in the estimation of any man of sound sense. It is no mark of superior talents or of uncommon attainments; on the contrary, students of distinguished abilities are distrustful of their qualifications for graduation, from a conviction that in so extensive a science as that of medicine, there must necessarily be many points on which they cannot be perfectly at home, from the limited time they have had to prepare themselves—and it is quite too presumptuous to suppose that the professors are jealous of their talents, as it is too insulting to say that private animosity will have any influence in a decision so important.—But more of this when I give you my promised description of the manner in which we are examined—I design visiting the country before commencement, but I fear I shall not be able to see you—'till my return, adieu! HENRY.

Frying Bacon punishable by Law.

Some years ago, a gentleman in a neighboring state, who had desired to figure in the important capacity of a magistrate, was at length gratified by being duly appointed.—The first step after his initiation was to procure the acts relating to Justices of the Peace, which he sent to a bookseller for, in a note couched in the following terms:—*'Sir, Pray send the &c.re-Latin to 3-gustes Peas.'* The dealer in books understood it, and accordingly sent the *&c.*, with which our new magistrate commenced hewing at the law with wonderful skill and ability. He furnished his office with a long table, at the head of which was an arm chair, cushioned for himself, and beside it a plain chair, for his man Scrub, who officiated in the double capacity of stable boy and clerk to his 'squireship.—The *&c.*, and old bible tied together with a string, an inkstand, pens and paper, composed the other paraphernalia.

Not to mention his real name, we shall take an idea from the note, and call him Mr. *Augustus Peas*—and shall proceed to detail a case which came before him soon after his appointment. I stepped into his office through curiosity one day, where a number of people were assembled, to see what was going on, when I was much amused with the following scene. Mr. Agustus Peas bid a boy step to the stable, and tell John Scrub to come immediately. John with his short cropped hair and dirty frock on, presently came in and took his seat by 'squire Peas, and with his enormous paws, laid hold of the pen and paper. Then Mr. Augustus with great gravity and emphasis said—Mr. Constable, what defence has been committed, what crime hath been disturbed, and how hath the peas of the state been broken and wiodicated?

Constable.—Why sir, here is one Mary Blab has lost a gown, and says that Dolly Lightfinger stole it, and so I thought as how I would bring them before you.

Justice.—A gown stole! why that is down-right forgery by law. Bring the complainant Dolly Lightfinger before me.

Constable.—This is the woman, sir.

Justice.—Hussey, how come you to have the fire of the law before your eyes, and steal this woman's gown?—You are an equitous baggage and will go to the cells.

Dolly.—I did not steal her gown, sir.

Justice.—Well now here's a quandary! why now here's the woman confesses she did not steal the gown; where's the defendant Mary Blab? *(addressing her.)* How came you to discharge Dolly Lightfinger with stealing your gown, for she denies her innocence of it.

Mary Blab.—Indeed, sir, my gown was hanging on a gooseberry bush in the garden; I saw Dolly Lightfinger take it off with my own eyes.

Dolly.—There's no belief in what she says, sir; she's a liar, sir; a liar, a liar.

Justice.—Peas woman, peas, I forbid you to hold your tongue.

Mary Blab.—I swang, sir, what I say is as true as preachin; I looked through the window and saw her take it, for I was at that time frying bacon for my husband's dinner.

Justice.—Frying bacon! woman, was you frying bacon?

Mary.—Yes, sir, and some cabbage for my husband's dinner; he desired me.

Justice.—Where is the woman's husband?

Thomas Blab.—Here 'squire, at your will.

Justice.—Did you desire your wife, to fry bacon for your dinner?

Thomas.—Yes, sir, and with some cabbage.

Justice.—Ah! here's a plot found out; here is a miscovery! Why frying is a high misdemner by law, and you shall both go to the gid house and be hanged.—Mr. Constable take them both into cursetoday, and do you John Scrub, make out their mettamouse, for they shall go to jail this instant.

Constable.—Well 'squire what shall I do with Dorothy Lightfinger?

Justice.—O, charge her, and let her go about her business.

John's paws scrawled out a mittimus and the Constable carried off the bacon fryers to jail, there to await their trial at the next county sessions, while the other prisoner was discharged. Feeling a desire to know how this case would eventuate, I attended at the next court of judicature. The Judges were sitting on the bench, and a number of black coats sat around the green table. Mr. Augustus Peas, Esq. came into the court, and with an air of importance took his seat not far from the bench. Presently the trial of Thomas and Mary Blab, for frying bacon, was called up. "For frying bacon!" quoth the judge, "what is the meaning of this? I never heard that frying bacon was a crime, or against law before; who committed these persons?"

Mr. Augustus.—I committed them, may it please your honour: it is against law and a high misdemner.

Judge.—Pray, Mr. Justice, show the law, for I never before in all my life, heard of such a one.

Mr. Augustus.—Here is the book, your honour, and here is the place. (Giving the book to the Judge.)

The grave gentleman put on his specs and cast his eyes for a moment on the page before him, his countenance exhibiting a strong desire in his visible faculties to express his feelings. At length he informed the court, that the law which Mr. Augustus Peas had taken to be against frying bacon, was against *firing a house.* It may be easily supposed, that even the august presence of Augustus Peas, Esq. could not restrain the wits at the bar, and the whole court, from bursting out into a loud laugh at the ludicrous mistake.—The prisoners were released, with permission to go home and fry their bacon without molestation.

SINGULAR DIALOGUE.

When we remark that the following facetious dialogue, extracted from a very scarce work, is from the admirable pen of the late Dr. Sheridan, of literary memory, we say enough to induce the reader to peruse it with attention. The author was on a visit to a distant relation, a sprightly female, who had been only married about ten years. Her husband was a *bon vivant* who loved his bottle, and provided he could enjoy the present, never thought of the next. "We were introduced," says the author, "and found the table covered with excellent viands, and a bottle of sparkling champaign. This sunshine was for a moment darkened by an envious cloud which sometimes darkens the matrimonial sky—even the most serene. When the husband entered, the following conversation commenced." Mr. Sheridan calls it "a Receipt to brew a storm."

Husband—Woman, aye!

Wife.—You are always railing at our sex.

H. And without a reason?

W. Without either rhyme or reason: you'd be miserable beings without us, for all that.

H. Sometimes; there's no general rule without an exception; I could name some very good women.

W. Without the head, I suppose?

H. With a head and with a heart too.

W. That's a wonder.

H. It would be a still greater, if I could not, for instance, there's Mrs. Dawson, the best of wives, always at home, whenever you call, always neat and clean, sober and discreet.

W. I wish you were tied to her! Always at home; she is the greatest gossip in the parish; she may well be civil, she has nothing to ruffle her temper; neat and clean, she has nothing to do but to keep herself so; sober, she can take a glass as well as her neighbors; discreet, that's another word—but I detest scandal; I am surprised you don't say she is *handsome!*

H. You've a fine eye, to be sure, you're an excellent judge of beauty: what do you think of her nose?

W. Fine feathers make fine fowls; she can paint her withered cheeks, and pencil her eyebrows.

H. You can do the same if you please.

W. My cheeks do not want paint, nor my eyebrows pencilling.

H. True, the rose of beauty is on your cheeks, and your brow is the brow of Cupid.

W. You once thought so; but that moving mummy, Molly Dawson, is your favorite. She's—let me see—no gossip; and yet she's found in every house but her own; she is so silent, too, when she has all the clack to herself, her tongue is as thin as a sixpence with talking; with a pair of eyes burnt in the sockets, and painted cheeks too! and then, as to scandal!—but her tongue's no scandal!

H. Take care, there's such a thing as standing in a white sheet.

W. By—! you would provoke a saint.

H. You seem to be getting into a passion.

W. Is it a wonder? A white sheet! You ought to be tossed in a blanket. Handsome! I can't forget that word; my charms are lost upon such a senseless fellow as you.

H. The charms of your tongue!

W. Don't provoke me, or I'll fling this dish at your head.

H. Well, I have done.

W. But I have not done; I wish I had drowned myself the first day I saw you.

H. It is not too late.

W. I'd see you hang first.

H. You'd be the first to cut me down.

W. Then I ought to be tied up in your stead.

H. I'd cut you down.

W. You would?

H. Yes, but I'd take care you were dead first.

W. I can't bear this any longer!

H. Then it is time for me to withdraw; I see by your eyes that the storm is collecting.

W. And it shall burst on your head.

H. I'll save my poor head, if I can. A good retreat is better than a bad battle—(Husband flies: the dish after him.)

THE NATIONAL CALENDER.

The president of the United States, has per annum, 25,000 dollars. The vice president has 5,000 dollars.

Department of State.—The Secretary of state of the United States, has a salary per year, of 6,000 dollars; he has under him a chief clerk, nine other clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 14,110—20,110.

Treasury department.—The secretary of the Treasury department of the United States, has a salary of 6,000 dollars; he has under him, a chief clerk, six other clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 9,110—15,110. The first comptroller of the treasury, has a salary of 3,500; he has under him 15 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 18,660—22,160.—The second comptroller of the treasury, has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 11 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 12,950. The first auditor of the treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 13 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 15,610—18,610. The second auditor of the treasury, has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 15 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 17,610. The third auditor has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 34 clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 37,710—40,710. The fourth auditor, has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 13 clerks and messengers, whose salaries amount to 15,460—18,460. The fifth auditor has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 9 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 10,910—13,910. The treasurer of the United States has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 6 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 6,860—9,860. The register of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 21 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 22,850—25,850.

War department.—The secretary of war of the United States, has a salary of 6,000; he has under him 33 clerks, a messenger and an assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 37,000—43,000.

Navy Department.—The secretary of the navy of the United States, has a salary of 6,000; he has under him 5 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 8,610; the board of navy commissioners consists of three, whose salaries amount to 10,500; they have a secretary, chief clerk, 6 clerks, a draftsman and messenger, whose salaries amount to 9,969—35,070 dollars.

General Post Office.—The post master general of the United States, has a salary of 4,000; he has under him, two assistants, 22 clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 28,300—32,300 dollars.

The Judiciary.—The chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, has a salary of 5,000; there are six associate justices, whose salaries amount to 27,000; the attorney general has 3,500—35,500

Revenue.—The commissioners of the revenue of the United States, has a salary of 3,000; he has four clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 4,760—7,760 dollars.

Land Office.—The commissioner of the general land office, has a salary of 3,000; he has 23 clerks, and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 22,960—25,960 dollars.

Patent Office.—There is a superintendant? clerk and messenger in this department, whose salaries amount to 2,750.

Total amount of the preceding items, 433,730 dollars.

Miscellaneous.—The officers of the United States mint, consists of a director, treasurer, chief coiner, an assayer, a melter and refiner, an engraver, and the treasurer's clerk.

In the United States, there are collectors of the customs 99; naval officers 14; surveyors of customs 74; public appraisers 11; inspectors of customs 350; weighers 40; guagers 13; measurers 12; superintendants and keepers of light house 75.

The United States has seven public ministers resident, at Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, &c. Four consuls to the Barbary powers; and 70 commercial consuls and agents in various parts of the world.

WASHINGTON.

The following passage of Segur's Memoirs is particularly interesting to an American.

"One of my most eager wishes, on my arrival in the United States, was to see the hero of America, General Washington. Marshal Rochambeau had the goodness to introduce me to him, in his camp. Often reality falls far below imagination, and admiration diminishes when its object is too near. But at the sight of Washington, I found a perfect agreement between the impression which his appearance made upon me, and the idea which I had formed of him. His exterior almost spoke his history; simplicity, dignity, solidateness, goodness, firmness; these qualities were marked in his face and port, as well as in his character. His stature was noble, lofty, the expression of his features benevolent, though energetic; his smile was agreeable; and his manners were simple without familiarity.—There was nothing about him of the parade common with the generals of our monarchies; all bespoke the hero of a *Republic*; he inspired rather than commanded respect; you saw in the eyes of all around him true affection and entire confidence. His quarters, at a small distance from the camp, exhibited the image of that order which reigned in the whole tenor of his life and conduct. Any other man than Washington would have failed in the attempt to overcome the difficulties of his situation; his genius and wisdom may be appreciated merely from the fact that, amid the storms of a revolution, he commanded, during seven years, the army of a free people, without exciting the least fear in his country or the least distrust in Congress.

The poems of Percival (says the New York Mirror,) have been reviewed in London, and pronounced equal to the productions of any other minstrel of the present day. He is no truth, a beautiful writer, and America will one day be proud to acknowledge him her son. The following entitled "Light of Love," is from his pen. Can any being read it without admiration?

Fair as the first blown rose, but O! as fleeting,
Bright as the jewel on a sultan's vest,
Dear as the infant smiling when caressid,
Mild as the wind, at dawn in April blowing,
Calm as the innocent heart,—and O! as blest,
Pure as the spring from mountain granite flowing,
Gay as the tulip in its starred bed glowing,
As clouds that curtain round the west at even,
O'er earth a canopy of glory throwing,
And heralding the radiant path to Heaven.

Sweet as the sound when waves, in echo retreating,
Roll back in gurgling ripples on the shore,
When in the curling well still waters meeting,
Clear from the spout the molten crystal pour;
Sweet as, at distance heard, the cascade's roar,
Or ocean on the rock faintly dashing,
Or dying thunders when the storm is o'er,
And sinuous lightning far away are flashing;
Sweet as when spring is garlanding the trees,
The birds in all the flush of life are singing,
And as the light leaves twinkle in the breeze,
The woods with joy and melody are ringing.
When beds of mint, and flowering fields of clover,
Are resting at nature's balmiest hours;
And the cool wind from rivers hurries over,
And gathers sweets that Hylas never bore.

Fair as the cloudless moon, o'er night presiding,
When earth, and sea, and air, are hush'd and still,
Along the burning dome of azure riding,
Crossing with liquid lustre rock and hill,
Pencilling with her silver beam the rill
That o'er the worn worn marble falling plays;
Sheeting with light the cascade at the mill,
And pacing onward with her tremulous rays,
Through the closed lids of dewy violets stealing,
And greening with clear drops the mead and grove;
Such is the light the native heart of feeling
Throws round the stainless object of his love.

COMMUNICATION.

When steam as a power, can be usefully applied, without risking the lives of thousands, by experimenting on the extent to which it may be carried (as in the opposition boats,) I feel disposed to forward its application and extend the views of its ingenious and praiseworthy discoverer—time once was, when people were content with travelling with a moderate velocity—it could be safely made a propelling power then—but times have altered; for it appears, as the mind becomes more enlightened, its application is rendered more dangerous, as is the case at present on all the rivers in the Union, where opposition is carried to such an extreme, that the safety of travelling no longer remains without doubt, each boat striving by all the power she is capable of supporting to out-run the other, that she may become the more popular; but such ideas of gaining popularity are erroneous; for were there is a boat in which people can place dependence on for safety, that boat it will certainly become the interest of travellers to patronize. Fortunately there is one, which is not yet generally known; for the proprietors are either too modest or too fearful of having it thought they would expose themselves by publicly inserting it in a paper as a private and impartial individual, I feel disposed to give credit where credit is due, by offering a few remarks on the safety of this boat, (the Pennsylvania.) It is well known that when she first commenced running in the Delaware, her construction was on the high pressure principle, but since last season she has been reduced to a low pressure—having the same boilers in her engine, which were made to support 800 lbs. to the square inch. In the present operation there is need of no more than from 15 to 20 lbs. to the square inch—rendering her (at a mean) 40 times less liable to accident by the boiler bursting, than any boat that swims on the water—this is one cause of her beginning to carry the greater number of passengers

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A pamphlet has lately been published in this city, entitled "The Sandy Foundation shaken, or those so generally believed and applauded doctrines of one God, subsisting in three distinct and separate persons—The Impossibility of God's pardoning sinners, without a plenary satisfaction—The justification of impure persons, by an imputative righteousness, REFUTED from the authority of scripture testimony and right reason, by William Penn, a builder on that foundation which cannot be moved.—To which are added Extracts from the writings of many primitive Friends, on the Trinity, Divinity of Christ, Atonement, the Scriptures, &c.—The second edition corrected and enlarged."

This work contains in plain terms the views of the authors from which they are taken upon the subjects treated on, and ought to be in every Friend's family. The first edition of this work produced an "angry volume of about 147 pages, and the latter a pamphlet of 32 pages, both of which evidence much violence and want of candour, and carry with them irrefragable testimony that the authors are not one in sentiment with early Friends. The approbation with which "Sandy Foundation Shaken, &c." has been received, has very far exceeded the expectation of the compilers, notwithstanding the efforts that have been used to bring it into disrepute: it is a work that will bear the closest scrutiny; care has been taken to make the extracts correctly, and the works are referred to from which they are taken. We are well satisfied that a careful and impartial examination of this pamphlet, and the works to which it refers, will produce conviction that the doctrines preached by Elias Hicks, are strikingly coincident therewith, and it is no small gratification to find, that this effect has been produced in many instances, and as cool investigation comes to be generally encouraged, the party that has so angrily set itself in array against Elias Hicks, and early Friends will vanish; their insuccess has already produced signs of chagrin and despair. This work is for sale at Jane Ware's, No. 42 Market street, price 25 Cents. T.

*Can an inanimate thing be angry? it may be asked, this means that the authors were angry when they wrote it.

The following is an extract of a letter from Jacob Grave, in the state of Indiana, to his uncle, Jonathan Grave, in the state of Delaware:

On Fifth day, the 10th of Tenth month, 1822, on my return from Yearly meeting, I fell in company with Moses Hagget, from Wabash, a member of Blue River Quarterly meeting, who gave me the following relation of a man who had been a confirmed deist for many years—his name is Andrew Pitt. One morning he said, "I am sixty years old to-day, and I will go to Quaker meeting." He accordingly went to the meeting that Priscilla Hunt attended. After the meeting was gathered and still, Priscilla arose, and spoke as follows: "I am sixty years old to-day, and I will go to Quaker meeting.' These words were spoken this morning, I believe, by one who is now present, whose mind is in a dreadful situation. I know not who it is."—She then described his state, and as arguments arose in his mind, she refuted them as pointedly as if she had heard him speak, (as he afterwards said,) till he was disarmed of them all. She then sat down, and after a few minutes arose again, and stated, that truth prospered, (or words to that effect:) that the individual alluded to was disarmed of his or her false arguments, wherewith they had fortified themselves, and unless they sought for strength to suppress them, a revival might stand in the way that leads to peace and salvation. Next meeting day he again attended, and when Priscilla kneeled in supplication, he also kneeled, which very much astonished the audience, to see the old deist join in supplication. After meeting, he made known the situation of his mind, and soon after requested to be joined in membership with Friends. Since which time (about two years) he has continued to be a sober, religious Friend, and a firm believer in the principles of Christianity, and attributes his conversion to the above mentioned sermon."

SINGULAR PROPERTY OF LEAD.

The following curious article, is extracted from a volume of Travels in Russia and Sweden, by Mr. Holman the blind traveller, and just published in London:—

"I went over the celebrated Wine Cellar, and the Lead Cell, so called on account of the lead used for the Cathedral having formerly been placed in it. It has the singular property of preserving from Decay, or decomposition, any animal matter that is deposited in it; and from the many bodies that are consequently to be found here, it might not unaptly be termed the "Dead Cellar." This property is said to have been accidentally discovered from some poultry having been left in it, and forgotten, and which were afterwards found in an incorporated state, with the juices dried up. A Swedish princess happening to die about this time, it was determined to place the body in the vault, with a view of preserving it until the directions of her family could be received as to its final disposition. It proved that her relatives did not think her worth a funeral, nor did the Senate feel desirous to incur the expense of one suitable to her rank; and therefore it was determined to let her remain in *statu quo*, and which she has done for three hundred years. Since this time other corpses have been deposited in this cellar.—Amongst the rest, a plumber, fifty years of age, who fell from off the steeple, and severed his head from his body; this is said to have lain three hundred years; an English countess, eighty years of age, belonging to the Stanhope family, who died of a cancer, and which has been in the vault two hundred years; a Swedish general and his adjutant, who were killed near Bremen during the seven years' war; a canon shot wound in the side of the latter is yet visible; also a student, who fell in a duel about the same time; the wound of the sabre is yet perceptible on the left shoulder, and the silken band of the garland made by his fair friends, in token of his affectionate fate, yet remains. There are also various other bodies preserved here. The whole formerly lay carelessly on the ground, but of late more decency has been observed, each body having been placed in a separate chest. I examined some of them with great attention, and found the skin resembling coarse hard leather, under which, on making pressure, might be perceived the vacancies left by the drying-up or evaporation of the fluid parts.—The hair was firm on the scalp, and the teeth and nails in a perfect state, the eyes dried up and deeply sunk into the orbits, and the nose like a double nose, from the cartilage, at its connexion with the *os nasi*, having sunk down to a level with the face. There was a Muscovy duck in full plumage, which retained all its original beauty; and also a cat, that was supposed to have got in accidentally, and which lies coiled up as if asleep."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A French writer gives a neat summary of the different observances among mankind relative to mourning and funeral ceremonies.—The Persians buried the bodies of the dead; the Scythians ate them; the Indians enveloped them, for preservation's sake, in a sort of lacker; the Egyptians embalmed and dried them, and lent and borrowed money upon these strange pledges. The custom of dancing is only practised in India, and among savage nations; but funeral entertainments still prevail in many European countries.—Among others, solemn and silent, which does not interfere with the wish that all may be forgotten as soon as possible. We observe more of ostentatious rites for persons of consequence; their carriages follow them to the grave; and their horses, made to fast, seem to partake of the affliction of the occasion.—The Orientals went further, they made the horses in the funeral processions weep, by blowing a particular powder up their nostrils!

A correspondent has furnished us with a new method of multiplying, which may be interesting to arithmeticians.

Old Method.	*New Method.*
3546	3546
3432	3432
7092	12501212
10638	373126
14184	2934
17730	36
19261872	19261872

The first line of the new method is produced by beginning in the unit's place as usual, each upper figure is multiplied by that immediately under it, and the whole product is set down without carrying. For the second line, multiply second figure at first at top and second at top with first at bottom, which added make 36, to be placed as above. Then third at bottom with second at top, and so on, adding their products for the next two figures 31. Lastly, fourth at bottom with third at top, and so on. For the third line, third at bottom, and add 34, &c. The fourth line, fourth at bottom with first at top, and fourth at bottom. When the products in the succeeding ones, do not amount to two figures, it is necessary to place an 0 before the single figure.

HERCULEAN MEMORY.

There is now living at Martha's Vineyard, says the New Bedford Mercury, a man by the name of Richardson, who is truly remarkable for his uncommon strength of memory. He is a man of average intellects, but makes no pretensions to science. It has been often said that he can repeat the whole bible.

The writer met him, not long since in Chilmark; and being desirous to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the stories which have been often told of his gigantic memory, requested him to repeat a chapter or chapters from some part of the Bible. This, with much apparent reluctance, he consented to do. He first repeated the 8th and 9th chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, which he did with greater accuracy than most persons can read them. He next repeated a part of the book of Jonah, with similar success. Being asked if he could ever repeat the whole Bible, he replied in the negative: but modestly owned that he could repeat pretty largely from almost every part. He can repeat from other books, from newspapers, &c. with the same facility. The writer has no doubt that Mr. R. could easily repeat 50 or 100 chapters, in direct succession, from almost any part of the Bible. Perhaps there have been but few men since the time of the celebrated Hortensius, possessed of a memory like that of Mr. Richardson.

THE AFRICAN COLONY.

If this colony shall prosper, as it probably will, though it is too distant to have much effect in reducing the number of the free colored population in the United States, which was the original design of it, it may have a happy effect on the neighboring nations or tribes in that quarter of the world, and become highly valuable to us on account of the commerce which it will afford. Coffee, cotton, and Rice grow here as natives, and may be cultivated to any extent. With these rich staples for export, and a soil capable of producing abundant supplies of grain, what mighty results may be hoped for, when this colony of civilized blacks shall acquire power to *command* the respect of the adjacent inhabitants, forbid the slave trade and enter into treaties with the European and American nations? All these things may happen in less than fifty years, and possibly, at an earlier period: and the hope of spreading light through this dark land, should make us zealous for the success of the project, notwithstanding it may not materially affect the design for which the colony was established.—The present colonists are healthy, and appear to be prosperous—and will be joined by others as fast, perhaps, as the general good will admit of. A very rapid accession of population cannot be otherwise than injurious, as destructive of those fruits which *experience* has reared for the safety of persons and property.—*Niles' Register.*

Truly Extraordinary.—We learn from an authentic source, that there is residing in Providence, R. I. a man by the name of Oliver Shaw, who is perfectly blind, and who possesses powers of the most extraordinary nature. He was a sailor until about his 21st year, when, from some cause, not particularly known to us, he became totally blind. He was gifted with a melodious voice, and possessed an excellant musical ear, but at the time he became blind, he knew nothing of the laws and principles of music, as a science. He is now one of the best composers in our country, and can at any time set the notes to a tune by hearing it once played or sung. He plays in a masterly manner upon the Piano, Flute, Clarionet, Organ, &c. and, what is still more astonishing, he tunes Pianos with wonderful exactness. He also selects the wires for the Piano, strings for the Violin, reeds for the Clarionet, &c. with skill and judgment; and all this he does by the sense of feeling. The whole has been acquired since the unfortunate loss of his sight. We understand he has married quite a pretty woman since he became blind; and he often facetiously observes, that his *wife is* the handsomest woman he ever *saw*.

Extract from the Log-book of the ship Paragon, Bunker, arrived at the port of Nantucket, on the 8th ult.

"The Paragon touched at Easter Island February 15th, for recruits, and obtained sweet potatoes, yams, bananas, plantains, sugar cane, &c. all of which were brought off by the natives of both sexes, who swam to the boat lying at the back of the surf, and even to the ship which lay from ½ to 2 miles from the shore. In payment for their produce they took nothing but whale-scraps, which they devoured with great eagerness.

POPULATION OF AMERICA.

The Paris Journal des Debats contains an interesting statistical statement, furnished by the celebrated M. de Humboldt, respecting the population of America, and the numerical amount of the Catholics, compared with that of the Protestants.

The total population of America is stated at 34,284,000.

1. Roman Catholics,	22,177,000
2. Protestants,	11,287,000
3. Indians, not Christians,	820,000
Total population,	34,284,000

The Protestant population is increasing much more rapidly than the Catholic population.

The Black population is composed of 1,440,000 Free Blacks, and of 5,079,000 Slaves. The different languages spoken are as follows:

English language by	11,297,300 individuals.
Spanish,	10,174,000
Indian,	7,800,000
Portuguese,	5,740,000
French,	1,058,000
Dutch, Danish, Swedish and Russian,	214,500
Total,	34,284,000

Tyson's Case—At the March term, 1825, of the Mayor's Court, in this city, George Tyson was indicted and found Guilty, of having feloniously taken from Mary Stewart, a bank Check for $1022 55. Motions were made to arrest the judgment and grant a new trial for reasons filed, the principal of which was, that the taking of a chose in action was not larceny in Pennsylvania. The case was argued at great length, by Mr. Attorney General Coxe and P. A. Browne, Esq. for the Commonwealth, and J. R. Ingersoll, Esq. for the defendant. The Court then declined giving any opinion, and held the matter under advisement until the present term. On Saturday last, the Court, consisting of the Mayor and Recorder, and Aldermen Duane and Binns, gave their opinions, and refused to grant the rule for a new trial or to arrest the judgment. Mr. Recorder Reed and Alderman Binns delivered their opinions at considerable length. The prisoner was sentenced to restore the property stolen, pay the costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the State Prison, at hard labour, for three years, and fed and clothed as the law directs.

The schooner Sally Havens, owned by Mr. James Patton, jr. of Philadelphia, and commanded by Capt. Hough, which was one of the regular packets between Wilmington, N. C. and Philadelphia, sailed from the latter place for Wilmington about the 1st ult. having on board Mr. B. H. Talbot of N. Carolina, and Mr Clayton Walker and Samuel Burns, besides another gentleman of Philadelphia, as passengers, and property to a considerable amount belonging to merchants in Wilmington, Fayetteville, Lexington, &c. No information of the schr. has yet been received, but several articles have been picked up near Cape Hatteras; from the marks on them, there can be scarcely a doubt but they are goods, which were shipped in the Sally Havens, and that said vessel must have been lost.

REVOLT IN THE PRISON.

There was some disturbance among the prisoners in Walnut street Prison, on Saturday, which matured itself so far, that on Monday morning a number of the prisoners refused to work. Upon the keepers attempting to put into the cells some of the ringleaders, Charles Helmbold, Dennis M'Carty and Wm. Murphey, the latter drew a knife, and they all refused to obey, and compelled the keepers to retire. The high constables, many of the city constables, watchmen and keepers of the prison, the visiting and other inspectors were soon assembled and armed. They then went into the yard and ordered the prisoner, to their rooms. This, after some grumbling and much reluctance, was effected. By this time the Mayor and other officers had arrived, and two companies of volunteers had tendered their services. The ringleaders were now called out of their rooms, and twenty of them ironed and put into the cells, where they now are. The other prisoners then went to work, and no further disposition to riot was manifested.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

By the ship Mentor, Captain Wilson, arrived at the port of New York, from Liverpool, from which place she sailed on the 28th. of May: Liverpool papers to the 26th of that month, London to the 25th. and Loyd's List to the 27th all inclusive have been received. Lord Strangford is appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, and Mr. Stratford Canning, lately Minister to this country, is appointed Ambassador to Constantinople.

An attempt was made by a Spanish pirate boat, about the end of April, to seize the Constitutionalists lately from Algiers, on board of a vessel in Gibraltar bay. A Guarda-costa came in the night, cut out the vessel and took her to Algesiras; but the governor had received information of the plot some days before, and taken all the constitutionalists to the garrison, although he had before permitted them to remain there. Frias was even then on his way to England. The vessel was released, and the governor has sent an account of the affair to the British Minister at Madrid.

The Greeks are said to have suffered very little in repulsing the Egyptians at Modon, and to have derived the highest encouragement from their success.

The Paris papers of the 23d of May, extol the conduct of the Duke of Northumberland, who has become very popular in France. Wherever he rides, he scatters among the peasantry, by handsfull, half franc pieces.

The weather in France was delightful, and a prospect of a rich and fine harvest. The vines were healthy, and promised abundance.

The Duke of Angouleme talks of visiting England in August or September.

The news of the rejection of the Catholic claims by the British House of Lords, had reached France and Ireland. In the latter, it made a great noise, and the most serious consequences were anticipated, by some of the writers on the subject.

French papers to the 24th of May, state that the King had almost reached Rheims. He was to breakfast at Tinqux on the 26th, a village three quarters of a league from that city, where he was to enter the magnificent coronation coach, and pass in great state along a road adorned with triumphal arches, and occupied at different points by the mayors of that department.

The last brigade of troops destined to leave Spain, had arrived at Bayonne. At present there are no troops except in the garrisons.—The Madrid Gazette contains a royal order fixing the pay of the royal troops beyond sea, whence it is inferred that the King was still ignorant of the defeat in Peru. The exportation of Cork has been prohibited. They talk again of a change of ministry.

The Egyptians occupy an intrenched line, flanked on one side by the citadel of Coron, and on the other by that of Modon; while the Greeks are cruising before the former, and their troops hold Navarin and Castelli.

The small islands of Sapienza and Cabrera are in the hands of the Egyptians; but the Greek fleet is supposed to contain troops destined to fall on the rear of Ibrahim, in case he should attack Navarin. If the Greeks succeed in breaking the line of the barbarians, they must be forced to flee.

The French Chambers were adjourned on the 21st of May to the 7th of June.

A very destructive fire broke out in London on the morning of the 25th of May. The whole buildings attached to Cumberland Gardens were destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at 25,000 dollars, besides a quantity of wines and other liquors.

A project has been started in London by the advocates of the abolition of slavery, Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Brougham, Dr. Lushington, &c. for a joint stock company, with a capital of four millions in 80,000 shares of £50 each, to be called "The Trophical Free Labor Company," and the money to be applied to the production of indigo, cotton, sugar, &c. by free labor in India, Africa, and elsewhere, and to introduce these into England, and other parts of Europe, instead of similar articles produced by slaves. The Duke of Gloucester is President.

Mr. Brest surgeon of Whitehaven, lately extracted a needle 1½ inch long, from the side of a female child, about 13 months' old, which appears to have got into the flesh when she was a mere infant, and through inattention, had been suffered to remain there. The child never could bear to be touched on that side.—This led to a careful examination, and a hard substance was ascertained to be within the skin; hence the operation. The needle had considerably decreased in size by corrosion.

On the 16th ult. Mr. Canning laid on the table of the British House of Commons, a treaty between Sweden and Great Britain relative to the Slave Trade. According to the London Courier, he held this language on the occasion:

"He would take that opportunity to state—and he did so with extreme regret—that a similar treaty, which was in progress with the United States of America, had been, since the late change of *Governors* in that country, broken off, in consequence of the positive refusal of the New President to accede to it; official notice of which had been received from that government."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

It is supposed there were from twelve to thirteen thousand persons across from Philadelphia to Camden, on the 4th inst. including Cooper's and Kaighn's Points.

During the last shower that passed over the city on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Compton's sloop Caroline, unloading at Compton's wharf, was struck by lightning, and her mast shattered to pieces. The ball passed into the hold where several men were at work, two of whom, who were within a few feet of the mast, were severely stunned; otherwise all escaped unhurt.

The Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, took place at the Washington Hall, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The $30,000 prize was sold by Mr. P. Canfield, the $20,000 by the Managers, and the $10,000 by Messrs. Pratt and Davis.

On Saturday, Mr. Middleton a bricklayer, was precipitated from a staging, on the third story of a house in Third above Callowhill street; he fell upon another individual on the side walk—both were much injured.

Was drowned on Friday afternoon, the 1st instant, at the residence of his grandfather, Delaware County, Nicholas Newlin, aged two years and six months, son of John S. Newlin, of this city.

The Directors of the Southwark Bank, on Thursday morning elected Willam Brown, Esq. formerly of Baltimore, cashier, in the room of Benjamin P. Smith, Esq. resigned.

A copper snake has been killed in the vicinity of the Colombian Paper Mill, near Washington City, on Sunday morning, 3d inst. about 2 feet 9 inches long, and which contained the astonishing quantity of *sixty eight young* ones, from one to three and a half inches in length, besides a number of *eggs*.

At the public dinner given to General La Fayette at New-York, on Monday last, between the first and second course, as the Mayor thrust his knife into a large pye, a carrier-pidgeon flew out bearing lines in compliment to the General, which were read aloud when the bird was caught.

At a Court of Over and Terminer, recently held at Canandaigua, N. Y. Thomas Humphrey, pleaded guilty to an indictment for forgery, and was sentenced to the state prison for 4 years.

At a late court held in Belmont county, Ohio, William Wilkins, was found guilty of the murder, in the second degree, of Captain Jacob M'Elroy, and sentenced to the state prison for life.

In letting down the anchor of a steamboat, in the harbour of Montreal, the cable caught the foot of one of the crew and tore it off near the ancle. Amputation was performed, and the poor man was likely to recover.

General La Fayette, has accepted the invitation of the President of the United States, to take passage for France in the new frigate Brandywine.

Merchandize is now imported direct to Buffalo from Liverpool, Birmingham and Sheffield.

The Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette has enlarged his paper and changed its title to that of "Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser." The Morning Chronicle has also been enlarged and its title changed. It is to be known hereafter as the "Commercial Chronicle and Daily Advertiser."

It will be recollected that Capt. Parsons was killed at Waterloo, N. Y. by the bursting of a cannon, at the reception of La Fayette at that place. On hearing of the death of Capt. Parsons, and being informed the particular circumstances of the case, he remitted to the widow the sum of seven hundred dollars.—Such acts of benevolence reflect additional lustre on a name always identified with patriotism and honor.

A writer in the last Miltonian, states that himself and two others, on the 13th June, went 40 miles over the Alleghany mountain, to angle in Loyalsock creek—that they staid 10 hours and brought home with them 55 dozen of trout, 12 dozen of which averaged 10 inches long.

The Ohio, Monongahela and Alleghany rivers are in fine order for navigation.

A ship of eight hundred tons is expected at Quebec, and another of six hundred tons at Halifax, both from Canton, with hyson and hyson skin tea. The British East India company have advertised for two other ships for the same trade.

The great ship Baron de Renfrew, at Quebec, remained on the stocks until Saturday, the 26th of June, at ten o'clock, when she spontaneously began to move, and launched herself very handsomely.

The Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday, says, "We are happy to learn that the Secretary of the Navy has despatched an efficient force to scour the coast of North Carolina, in search of the piratical vessel supposed to have been committing depredations on our commerce.—This prompt movement looks well, and we trust success may attend the expedition."

A late Buenos Ayres paper contains an article strongly recommending to the wealthy citizens of that country to send their sons to Harvard University in the United States, for education.

On Saturday the 23th ult. Oliver Lewis, who has been under confinement for nearly two years, was executed at Warrenton, N. C. for the murder of Hinton Pugh. His brother, about 12 months since, expiated with life, a participation in the crime—though he persisted to the last in declaring that his brother was alone guilty of the murder.

John Darragh, Esq. has resigned his office of Mayor, of the city of Pittsburgh. John M. Snowden, Esq. has been elected Mayor in his place.

A carter was last week fined $23 for driving his horse furiously through the streets, in New York, and being unable to pay the amercement was committed to jail for ninety days!!!

Among the items of expense for the city of Boston, in the estimates for the present year, we notice 78,500 dollars for public schools.

The New York American of Saturday, contains four columns of advertisements of public amusements, for the 4th of July.

The ex-Empress, Iturbide, has taken the house lately purchased by Mr. Joseph Collot, No. 76 Broad street, New York, late the residence of Charles Wilkes, Esq. which was previously prepared for her reception.

The Belle Air paper states that the dysentery is very prevalent in Hartford county, Maryland, and that it has proved fatal in various instances. The same disease is also prevalent in Cecil county.

It is rather a singular coincidence that the amount of flour inspected in Richmond, Vir. for the last year, ending 30th June, is precisely the same as that inspected in Alexandria, for the same period—namely 173,000 barrels.

The treaty between England and Mexico, has been ratified by all the branches of the latter Government.

A letter from Liverpool of 24th May, received by a commercial house in Baltimore, states that the cotton market, which had been languid for several days previous had recovered, and prices were as high as at any former period; say for Uplands from 16 to 19*d*. and 20 to 22*d*. for New Orleans. The general impression was that the prices of cotton would continue firm.

A black boy, about fifteen years old, named Will was lately convicted in Montgomery county, N. Y. of burning an inhabited dwelling, and is sentenced to be hung on the second Friday in August.

A genuine sketch of himself, made with a pen by Major Andre, is in the hands of engravers in New York, and announced as "a valuable relic." Thus do we worship the memory of a spy, who had devoted himself to to an enterprise, which he particularly valued as likely to be fatal to the American cause in the war of Independence.

Mr. H. S. Tanner has published his *Map of Mexico*, a work upon which he has been long and earnestly employed.—The sheet is of a convenient size and comprises a Statistical Table, a Table of Distances, and a Map of the Roads, &c. from Vera Cruz and Alvarado to the Mexican capital.

It is stated in a New-York paper that between forty and fifty thousand strangers were in that city on Monday last.

At Montreal, about a fortnight ago, the engineer of the steam boat St. Andrews, suddenly disappeared from on board that boat.—Fears were entertained that, having fallen asleep on the deck, he rolled overboard into the river and was drowned.

Colonel George Gibbs, the distinguished mineralogist, with his accustomed liberality, has presented to the cabinet of the New-York Lyceum an elegant collection of Siberian minerals, of great variety and value.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Baltimore, in the vacant space in front of the Theatre, in the presence of a large concourse of People, by prayer, reading the Declaration of Independence, and an Oration adapted to the occasion. The latter was delivered by Peter H. Carey, Esq. and is much, and no doubt justly extolled.

In New-York, the Day was to be celebrated with more splendor probably than in any City of the Union. General La Fayette, ever faithful to his engagements, had reached the ground, and was to take part in the ceremonies of the day.

The captain of a vessel, arrived at Quebec from Newfoundland, reports that a dreadful conflagration had taken place at St. Johns, in that island. This, it appears, makes the fifth fire which has taken place in that devoted town within the last nine years.

The prospects of the cotton crop in Alabama are, it is said, not very flattering. The hail storms in the early part of the season, and the drought lately, have conspired to do much injury. Some plantations, it is thought, will not yield half their usual crops. This augurs a continuance of high prices—of all things, the most agreeable to the southern planters.

The late Paris papers announce, on the authority of letters from London, that Lady Bruce is married to Mr. Cunningham, an evangelical preacher.

On the 26th ult. about 12 miles from Hartford, (Conn.) five horses were struck by lightning and killed instantly. What renders this a singular occurrence, is the fact, that the person who was riding one of the horses at the time, was uninjured.

Mr. Webster's Address upon Bunker Hill, was issued from the press during the past week, and has been sold with great rapidity. In three days 3500 copies were disposed of in Boston.

Col. Daniel Richards, of Richfield, Otsego county, (N. Y.) has an Ox six years old, now weighing 2575 pounds.

Three villains, who have followed in the train of La Fayette through the eastern states, and who have committed many depredations upon the pockets of the unwary, have been apprehended at Kennebunk.

The Elkton Press says that the harvest in the neighborhood of that place is now over, and that the crops of wheat and grass are very abundant.

The Richmond Whig states that the proprietor of the line of stages between that city and Washington, has, within the last ten days, lost, from the intense heat of the weather, horses, which were valued at $1000.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 15th ult. says, "Our port is continually altering. The steam boat Helen M'Gregor, in coming in last evening, run hard and fast aground on a sand bar opposite Common street, where, a few months since, there was twenty feet depth of water. She was got off a few hours after."

The Saratoga Sentinel of the 28th of June says, the number of strangers now at the Springs, is between 4 and 500. Immediately after the 4th of July, this number will doubtless be greatly augmented.

The cargo of the steam-boat Eclipse, which was wrecked some time since, near Nashville, Tennessee, consisting principally of Cotton, has been taken out, opened, dried and repacked; and from the advance which has since taken place in the price of cotton, some of those who were expected to be large losers, will be the gainers by the delay created by the accident; and even the most unfortunate will scarce sustain a loss.

In the Legislature of New Hampshire on the 17th ult. the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the public and patriotic services of James Monroe, of Virginia, late President of the United States, justly entitle him to the virtuous regard of a grateful people.

2. That the Legislature of this State entertain a high respect for this distinguished citizen of our country, and feel a deep interest in his future health and happiness.

It is reported that Chief Justice Marshall is engaged in writing, and is far advanced towards completing, a history of the American government, from the adoption of the Constitution to the termination of Washington's Presidency. This cannot fail to be a valuable and most useful work. It is a subject of congratulation that this eminent man has determined to leave to his country so acceptable a legacy.

The seven young men lately tried and found guilty of manslaughter, for having caused the death of Mr. Lambert, have been sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the State Prison; three months of which are to be passed in solitary confinement, and the residue at hard labor. This sentence affords an awful (and it is hoped an useful) warning to all rioters and disturbers of the peace. In our city, examples of such conduct are rare; but its frequency in New York has probably demanded the exemplary infliction which has in this case attended the offence.

A gentleman, from Virginia, applied at the office of the Baltimore Haytien Emigration Society, on the 24th ult. for information respecting the propriety and practicability of sending a large number of slaves to the Republic of Hayti. After he had received, from the Agent, a statement of the present situation of things, relative to the emigration of our coloured people to that island, he requested assistance in procuring a vessel for the purpose above mentioned. This was cheerfully complied with; and the next day a contract was closed, with a ship owner, to take out *eighty eight slaves*, all belonging to the gentleman aforesaid, the price of whose passage he pays himself, and for the use of whom, he also purchased Agricultural implements in this city to the value of *one hundred and thirty dollars*.

Central America.—The latest information from Central America, is of the 10th May, by which it appears, that the civil war which for a long time raged in the province of Grenada, had happily terminated by the surrender of the Bishop of Leon, and his troops, to the republican forces under General Cordova. The Bishop of Leon was of the royal party, and had united a number of discontented individuals under his banner, in the hope of restoring the ancient Spanish government, but fortunately for the tranquility of the country, the people generally were resolute in their determination of establishing the republic. Having now no enemy to contend with, the liberty of the General Provinces is considered as established on a firm basis.

Literary premiums.—The editor of the "National Tales," offers for every approved original tale, written by an American citizen, twenty-five copies of the first volume of that work already published, and twenty-five copies of the second volume, to appear on the 1st of October next. Domestic tales will have a preference. For approved translations of foreign tales, half the number of copies will be given.

STATE BANK AT TRENTON.

At the meeting held by the Stockholders on the 27th June, says the Trenton Federalist, such explanations of the situation of the bank were given by the president and directors, as the investigation of its affairs had enabled them to make. The representation, we understand, they had to make, affords but a poor prospect to the stockholders of any remuneration for their property vested in the stock of the bank. The bank is deeply involved in debt—and most of its securities for money loaned, having been transferred to the old Trenton Bank, and those who had become responsible for its debts; the holders of its notes, seem to be left with but very slight grounds for hope that they will ever be redeemed.

Mr. John Barton, Jun. of Providence, R. I. has taken out a patent for an improvement in the construction of springs for wagons. It consists simply of iron rollers placed at the extreme hinder ends of the horizontal springs, which operate, as the wagon is raised or lowered, in its passage over a rough or smooth road. The invention, though very simple, is a very important one—as, besides producing the utmost ease to the rider, the wagon is less subject to wear, and goods transported therein less subject to injury.

A communication in the last Montgomery (Alabama) Republican, states, that while a

...ny were engaged in pursuit of several runaway negroes in the neighborhood of that town, Capt. Peter Wyatt, one of the party, wandered some distance from his company, and was attacked by five runaways, one of whom rose from behind a large log, and made a lunge at him with a sword cane, which went passed through his frock coat, without injuring his body. At the instant this deadly pursuit was made Capt. Wyatt drew a loaded pistol from his side pocket, and shot his antagonist. He then leaped from his horse, with a view of defending himself with a loaded whip, which he had in his hand. Upon finding himself overpowered he drew his knife which was instantly knocked out of his hand by one of the runaways. He was then attacked by another, who caught him by the waist coat, and was exhorted by the others to kill him. Finding it impossible to combat with so many, he at last resolved to extricate himself by stratagem, which fortunately had the desired effect. He called out in a very loud manner for the assistance of his party; when the negroes ran off, carrying with them the one whom Capt. W. had shot.

Shipwreck.—The brig Dick, of New York, from Cadiz, bound round Cape Horn, was wrecked April 4th, on the coast of Brazil, about 45 miles S. of Rio Grande. Mr. John O'Sullivan, the owner, was drowned—All the rest on board were saved. The cargo, which was very valuable, was totally lost. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars are said to have been insured on her, of which 125,000 dollars were insured in New York city, and 50,000 dollars in Boston.

By the brig Merced, from Alvarado, arrived at New-York, we learn that a project of the lower class of citizens had been detected, to rise on the night of the 10th of June, professedly for the purpose of attacking the European spaniards, but in reality to massacre all the resident strangers without distinction, and plunder their property, and also to seize a considerable quantity of specie recently arrived in that place. The project, however, was frustrated by the troops, which, together with the principal inhabitants, were on duty during the whole night. The ring-leaders were arrested and sent on board of ships in the harbor, in irons to await their trial. In other respects the country was tranquil.

A PRESENT FOR BOLIVAR.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that a present is preparing in this city, intended for the Liberator Bolivar, and that an opportunity will be sought of confiding it to the care of the Colombian Minister, through the honoured medium of our Nation's Guest, during his now shortly expected and last visit to the Seat of Government.

This compliment to worth, which, though so distant from us, is not the less revered, will consist of two articles—A Medal, which was given by the city of Williamsburg, the ancient capital of Virginia, to the ancestor of the present donor, (the lady of Washington,) in commemoration of the virtues and services of her illustrious husband, in the war of independence. The medal is of the purest gold, weighing upwards of an ounce, and has engraved, on the one side, the genius of American Liberty, represented by Wisdom and Valor: "Virtute et Labore florent Respublicæ" City of Williamsburg. On the reverse is seen an armed Warrior, who has thrown aside his shield, and is in the act of piercing with a lance a crowned Lion, which rushes to destroy him. Above the Warrior, appears the American constellation of Thirteen Stars, with the legend, "In hoc signo vinces"—Inscription on the reverse, "Ex dat Virginia primum."

There is added to this interesting memorial, a portrait of the great Chief, largest-sized miniature, executed by the celebrated Field, in his best style, from a painting by Stuart.—In the back of the picture is enclosed a lock of the Patriarch's hair, of the same description as that now worn in the Ring of the estimable La Fayette, and encircled by a wreath of the Roman laurel, the legend simply "Pater Patriæ," and the inscription—"Auctoris Libertatis Americanæ in Septentrione hanc imaginem dat Filius ejus adoptatus. Hi qui eandem similem in Austro adoptus est."

The following letter will be sent to the Hero of the South:

"LIBERATOR: An American of the family of Mount Vernon, presents to you, by the honored hands of the last of the Generals of the Army of North American Independence, the venerable, the good La Fayette, a Medal, commemorative of the worth and fame of the most truly great and glorious of Men, the gift of the ancient Capital of his native State, and preserved in his family since the War of the Revolution. Accompanying this memorial, is a Portrait of the great Chief, enclosing a lock of his hair.

Accept, Liberator, these offerings, made to your virtues, and the illustrious services you have rendered to your country and the cause of mankind. Let them be preserved among the archieves of South American Liberty, that they may command the veneration of ages yet to come, and, with the interesting relics of their chiefs, receive the homage of all the Americans, who, with pure and triumphant acclaim, hail you as Bolivar, the Deliverer, the Washington of the South."

Of the application of the legends on the Medal to the South American Republics, we would observe, that wisdom and valor must always be grand essentials with every people who struggle to throw off the yoke of oppression, to obtain the natural rights of mankind. The Constellation of American Glory will appear to the oppressed like the Cross of Constantine in the heavens, forbidding despair, and inspiring the hope and belief that "In hoc signo vinces." And where, as with our South American brethren, the struggle is over, the boon obtained, and a regenerate people are about to enter on the grand experiment of self-government, we may truly and feelingly say to them, that, "by Virtue and Industry will Republics flourish."

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

A letter received at Norfolk from Chorillos, dated February 28, states that Callao had not yet fallen into the hands of the patriots, but would in a few days, as it was closely besieged by land and water, and BOLIVAR was making preparations to storm it.

THE WEST.—For the following vivid sketch we are indebted to the editor of the N. Y. National Advocate—

At the mouth of the canal is the flourishing village of Williamsville, having a post office, saw-mill, &c. At this place were the boats in waiting, to convey passengers to the canal, a distance of 12 miles; the commissioners have judiciously carried the canal into Tonewanta creek, the water of which, though turbid and discolored, is still deep and of sufficient quantity. The boats, having comfortable, airy cabins, are tawdrily ornamented with curtains and colored fringes; a small bar-room is invariably found in a corner. On the top of one of these gondolas sat an old pock-marked negro, called Sam, scraping most vilely on the violin, as the captain said, to attract passengers; because, "as how, opposition was the order of the day." We got under way, towed by two horses, driven by a very small boy, and travelled briskly, at the rate of six miles per hour. We passed, in Tonewanta creek, several scows and a kind of Durham boat, filled with passengers, bound to Michigan. In less than two hours we arrived at a new village called Pendleton, sprung up, apparently, over night, like hundreds on the borders of the canal. We here entered a lock and proceeded on the yet unfinished route, two miles, to Lancaville, and took the carriage or waggon to convey us over the mountain to Lockport, distance 5 miles.—This mountain ridge exhibits the greatest efforts of human industry and enterprise—For three or 4 or miles the canal has been blasted through one solid mass of rock, and, in some places, to a depth of thirty feet. Immense and heavy cranes have been erected to raise masses of stone, and so neatly has the work been done, that the sides of the canal present an appearance like chizzled gun-flints. The ridge, and the fine locks at Lockport, must have cost a million of dollars; and had the canal been commenced at this spot, the difficulties would have been such, as to have caused its abandonment. The borders of this ridge are covered with shanties, erected to accommodate the Irish labourers and their families, and they are as thickly settled as any of the counties in Ireland; indeed, the traveller, for a time, imagines himself to be in Derry, Connaught or Tipperary. At the door of these cottages were the old woman with a pipe in their mouths, and the young women with a child in their arms; indeed there is any quantity of children, and what, with the mixture of Irish and Yankee blood, in one generation more, that section of the country will have a fine spirited set of fellows. The children, half naked, with their carroty locks and freckled faces, were sporting on sand heaps, and each shanty appeared to have those sterling Irish comforts, a cow, a pig, and a 'praty garden. Some of the women were very pretty, and, living in the neighborhood of swamps, they exhibited their native freshness of complexion—over the cottages were signs of "boarding, whiskey, cakes and beer, tailoring, shoemaking," &c. and each seemed to have some additional occupation.

Green-Room Intelligence.

New York had, early this week, two Theatres and two Circuses opened. The La Fayette Circus was opened on Monday, with an Address, from the pen of Mr. Woolworth: the corps at this house appears very efficient; we notice that "Mr. Hunter is engaged for a few *nights*, and will make his appearance in the *afternoon*."

From a communication in the Virginia Herald, it appears that the public spirited inhabitants of Fredericksburg, are negotiating with Messrs. Wood & Warren, of the Philadelphia Theatre, for a short campaign, after their leaving Washington, where they are now playing.

General La Fayette visited Chatham Theatre, New-York, yesterday evening. The proprietor, Mr. Barrere, very liberally appropriated the proceeds of the night's performance for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society. The presence of the "Nation's Guest" added to the interesting performance and attracted an overflowing audience. Mrs. Burke, who is engaged for a series of nights, made her first appearance in the character of the Countess Rosalvina, in the Devil's Bridge.

The London papers are still inundated with explanations, respecting the recent rupture between Miss Foote and Mr. Hayne. It was discovered that the gentleman's estates were deeply mortgaged, and that his income was very insignificant compared with what it had been represented. The wary Maria, therefore, declared off!

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Martha"—"Oberon"—"N."—"Orellia"—"Linden"—"Rosa," and "Ieil," are filed for insertion. "Incog" will be attended to—some of the articles referred to will be given hereafter.

The enquiry has been proposed to us, "whether the publishers or subscribers ought to pay the postage on newspapers." In reply, we, of course, inform our friends, that it is an invariable rule for the persons receiving the paper from the post office, to pay the postage—the reverse of this would reduce our bills in most cases, from the already small sum of $2, to $1 25 cents!—a sum, with other necessary expenses, losses, &c. to which we are subject, that would render the printing of a newspaper, rather an unprofitable concern.

General La Fayette is expected to be here in the early part of next week; his appearance among us at this time, will be greeted with different emotions from those which attended him on his first entry; he comes to take his leave of us, to tread for the last time on the spot where he has received such warm and enthusiastic expressions of gratitude, and where his name will ever be cherished with undiminished esteem. No doubt all will be anxious to catch a last look at their illustrious friend, and be eager to share his parting smile, while many a bosom will swell with deep and thrilling sensations of admiration, mingled with sincere and unfeigned regret.—We cannot part with him without such emotions—his departure will be universally regretted—a nation will rise up in sorrow, whose united prayers will accompany him on his distant voyage and to his home, that the winds and waves may prosper him, and return him in safety to La Grange, where among the scenes that he loves—in the bosom of his family, his declining years may be rendered as contended and happy, as his life has hitherto been glorious.

Eugene Robertson, son of the celebrated professor Robertson, of Paris, advertises his 5th Aerial voyage to take place on this evening, from the Castle garden at New York.—Among the curious experiments with which he advertises to entertain his auditors previous to the ascension, is that of permitting the balloon to rise to a certain height in the air, carrying up with it, such ladies and gentlemen as choose to risk their necks, on the payment of $15, which is the moderate sum demanded for this experiment. It will, no doubt, draw together a great concourse of spectators.

The light infantry corps of Washington Grays, commanded by Capt. C. G. Childs, returned to the city on the morning of the 7th, from their excursion to Reading. Their reception at that place is said to have been extremely flattering. Their good order, correct discipline, and elegant appearance is well known, and on this occasion reflected additional lustre on their well established reputation. The highest compliment that could have been paid to them, was furnished by the pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation, who invited them in a body to his house, and spoke of their correct and gentlemanly department as his reason for doing so.

Grape Vines have become quite a fashionable article of embellishment to our yards and gardens. They are certainly deserving of still more encouragement than they now possess; as from the luxuriant manner in which they appear to flourish, we are induced to believe, that the soil and situation of our city is particularly well adapted to their culture. We know a number of yards that are most pleasantly shaded with their thick green foliage, some of the vines of which from a single root, have encreased and spread around so profusely, as to appear almost incredible to one unacquainted with their nature—and the fruit too, with which they are stocked, is not inconsiderable nor ill-flavoured; and in many instances, is so abundant as to be turned to considerable advantage, particularly by those who know the method of properly extracting the "juice of the grape," or using it when obtained. The vines or slips are so readily to be had, and their culture attended with so little trouble, that we are surprised there should be any gardens or yards, where they could be conveniently introduced, unfurnished with them.

The severance is painful, though it be but for an indefinite period, of those ties which we have long delighted in feeling the heart bound by, and in marking the gentle but irresistable manner with which they enter the bosom, and almost imperceptibly entwine around the feelings—stealing unchecked into the deepest recesses of the mind—among its hidden hopes—its pleasures and remembrances, and there taking root among the purest thoughts, unfelt in its full strength, until the moment when they are doomed to be separated. There are few, if any, who have not experienced at some time, the severance of those ties, and felt their spirits sink within them, at the thought of hours—pleasant, but lost—of dreams and anticipations, indulged in till they seemed brighter and more beautiful than reality—but now vanished like unrest joys as they were—never to return. The bustle and confusion necessarily attendant on going abroad, are insufficient to dispel the melancholy sensations that arise at the near approach of the moment of parting, but tend rather to encrease the gloom—each hurried footstep and "note of preparation," falls on the ear heavily, and makes one wish to remain at home, however strong the inducements for going. The continued noise on board a steam boat at the time of starting, is well known—the bringing in of baggage—the eager enquiries and movements of passengers—and the hissing of the steam, as it rushes from the iron valve—all creates a kind of confused suspense which one wishes speedily over; and yet when the sound of the "last bell," breaks in upon the unsettled thoughts, the eye glances at the dark volume of smoke which rises above the deck, with indescribable emotions of sorrow and regret, and wishes for a few more moments delay; but the last tone of the bell rings its warning, and as we take the proffered hand, and wipe the full tear from the eye, we walk from the deck with that tone still ringing in the ear, like the knell of departed bliss.

Our readers will recollect the information in our last, of the Concert of Sacred Music, intended to be given in Zion's church, to aid the funds of the Female Hospitable Society. We are not informed of the precise time on which it will take place—we believe this is not yet decided on, as it is intended to arrange it to meet the period of General La Fayette's farewell visit to Philadelphia—his presence will add additional interest to the occasion, which, however, we trust will require no extraordinary or unusual inducements to ensure success, when its own merits present so many—much might be said of the rich musical talent, both vocal and instrumental, which will be exerted—that Mr. Bird, Mr. Loud, and Mr. Hupfeldt, will exert themselves on the occasion—or that Miss Taws, and Miss Jefferson will sing some of their finest strains—the latter of whom, particularly, we took occasion to speak of in the highest and most unqualified terms of admiration, when she poured forth such an artless, full and thrilling flood of melody in the hall of the Musical Fund Society, at their last concert; but it certainly is unnecessary to say any thing further than to state the object of the concert; that of itself carries an irresistable appeal to every benevolent bosom, and must ensure an overflowing audience—at least such are the hopes that are indulged, and we feel confident they will not be disappointed.

The benefits which arise from the establishment of schools, among all classes, in any country, but more particularly in this, are so numerous and certainly so unquestionable, that to urge their necessity, or to attempt the advancement of any thing in favour of every means being employed to increase them, would appear a piece of superogation at least—if not a weakness. That education is the ground-work of rational freedom and civilization, is a truism of too long standing to require support—the foundation, on which have originated the great and essential improvements of agriculture—the mechanical branches, and the pursuits of commerce—the main pillars which constitute a nation's power and character—that these, and the finer arts which polish and adorn the whole—the beauties of virtue, eloquence and science, with all the social endearments which refine and embellish society—as well as the higher and more sublime character of those moral and political institutions, which bind together and direct the whole, are all the effects of that strength and intelligence, which education has imparted to the human mind, is a position admitted, of course, by all rational beings, and has not been referred to here for the sake of argument, or under an impression that it requires any further proof than that which so irresistibly flows from its own influence, but simply to express our astonishment, that any should be found bigoted or prejudiced enough among us, and under the immediate influence of those blessings which we have here but faintly enumerated, to object to the encouragement of the means by which they are brought about—the diffusing of knowledge and instruction in every shape—in every direction, and among every class and condition of society. Attempts of this kind are rare—they should be more rare, and when made, should at once be treated with merited indignation. We have reference to the exertions of benevolent individuals, in a distant part of the country, to establish certain schools for the benefit of those whose chances of instruction would otherwise have been small, if not entirely lost, which was opposed by other citizens in a petition presented to their legislature, requesting that no funds might be appropriated to the establishment of such schools. Who the individuals are who were willing to place themselves in so unenviable a light, we are not informed; they are said to be respectable—they were no doubt so, as far as wealth, combined with a beggarly economy and stupid ignorance, could render them. Their defeat was a proud triumph of light over darkness, and such as we hope ever to see gained on every similar occasion.

The best commentary that can be offered on the important effects of early instruction, and one that, of itself, should be and is sufficient to overthrow every objection that the most debased could offer, is the assurance, that of upwards of twenty thousand children, who are now receiving gratuitous education in the city of New York, only one has been found, as yet, enrolled on the criminal records. Facts like these speak volumes, and should carry conviction to every mind—that many thousands of human beings have been thus snatched as in most cases they are, from the haunts of vice and wickedness—where impurity in every shape, and temptation under every guise stands ready and eager to corrupt the unthinking victim—and fanl the youthful, inexperienced mind to crime, misery, and final destruction, and place him where?—in the enviable ranks of virtuous, intelligent and useful citizens—among the defenders of his country's rights—the supporters of its institutions and its laws—the possessor of knowledge, who experiencing its benefits, and honouring the source from whence it emanated, will feel a stronger interest, and an ardent desire to be instrumental in dispensing its incalculable blessings to others.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 3. Brig Columbia, Singer, 14 days from St. John, P. R. Sugar and Coffee.
Schr. Elizabeth, Hampton, 22 days from Alvarado, Cochineal, &c.
Schr. Pilot, Rea, 25 days from Alvarado, with Wine, Spice, &c.
4. Schr. George Washington, Pawson, 20 days from Alvarado, Cochineal, &c.
Schr. Eliza Piggot, Davis, 12 days from St. Domingo, mdze.
5. Schr. Betsey, Buell, 9 days from Mantanzas, with Sugar.
Brig Charles Joseph, Bishop, 24 days from New Orleans, with Cotton, &c.
Schr. Antoinette, Fox, 24 days from Alvarado, mdze.
Schr. Sharon, Jones, 21 days from Alvarado, Wine, &c.
6. Brig Charles, Dill, 26 days from Alvarado, Cochineal, &c.
7. Brig Only Daughter, Wilkinson, 27 days from Maracaibo, Fustic, Hides, and Coffee.

CLEARANCES.

July 2. Brig Bevan, M'Kenzie, for St. Eustatia.
Brig John London, Howland, for St. Thomas.
——James Eastburn, Rogan, for West Indies.
Schr. Three Daughters, for Bermuda.
7. Brig William & Thomas, Oliver, for Kingston, Ja.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. JACOB C. HAGERT, to Miss ELIZA SCHELL, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Steel, of Abington, Mr. CHARLES H. ROSSETER, to Miss JULIA V. HESTON, both of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst. by Robert Wharton, Esq. GEORGE PLATT, of Charleston, S. C. to SARAH daughter of Amos Taylor.

On Tuesday evening last, at the Country Seat of Stephen Girard, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Brodhead Mr. HENRY F. BOWEN, of this city, to LOUISA, daughter of the late John Flamand, Esq. of France.

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Roche, Mr. BARTHOLOMEW REES, to Miss MARGARET COUSLAND, all of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Michael Hurley, Mr. EDWARD LARAQUE, to Miss MARIA, daughter of the late Christopher O'Connor, Esq. all of this city.

On Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Jacob Brodhead, Mr. JONATHAN HASSINGER, to MARY, daughter of Lewis Rush, Esq.

On Sunday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Mr. ALEXANDER NEWTT, to Miss MARY LEWIS, of Wilmington, Delaware.

DIED,

On the 29th ultimo, after a short illness, Mr. GEORGE HOBE, in the 63d year of his age.

On the 1st instant, aged 18 years, JOHN J. KELLY, son of William Kelly, deceased.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst. after a lingering illness, JOHN PRAY, jun. aged 31.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. MARON, widow of the late Capt. Edward Jones, aged 56.

On the 5th inst. in this city, WILLIAM DONAGAN, of North Carolina, aged 24 years.

On the 28th May, at St. Domingo, JOHN M. KITTERA, merchant, of this city, aged 33.

On Monday, the 4th inst. Mr. JOHN RIORDAN, Hatter, of this city.

On Thursday morning, of an apoplexy, Mr. J. PHILIP E. MUHLENBERG, son of the late Rev. Dr. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, in the 43d year of his age.

On Wednesday night, in the 80th year of his age, THOMAS LEIPER, Esq.

At Port au Prince, on the 15th ultimo, after an illness of four days of the yellow fever, the Rev. ANGELO INGLESI, late of this city, aged about 37 years.

At Gonaives, (Hayti) on the 19th of June, Mr. SMITH MILLS, generally known, and for many years much respected as Constable of Upper Delaware Ward.

On Friday week, Mr. PETER WEARY, in the 100th year of his age; an old revolutionary soldier, long an inhabitant of Fell's Point, and one of the oldest inhabitants of Baltimore.

On his passage from Santa Martha to Laguira, on the 13th Jan. last, Mr. THOMAS MAHON, of Philadelphia, late of the U. S. army, aged 32.

On the 24th Jan. Capt. GEORGE FAIRART, of the ship Bengal, of Philadelphia, aged 28.

On the 17th May, at Fort Snelling, (Upper Mississippi) Privates ROBERTS. ATKIN, and JAMES L. CRAWFORD, both of Philadelphia.

In Beaufort, S. C. on the 23d of May last, after a long and painful indisposition, the Rev. MASON L. WEEMS, of Dumfries, Va. well known as the author of the Life of Washington, and various other popular works, which have passed through numerous editions, and have had a most extensive circulation.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	29	56	85
New-York,	54	42	96
Baltimore,	14	20	34

PRICES CURRENT,

FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Grain, sales slow.
Wheat, Red, 95 a 81.
——— White, $1 a $1 6.
Rye, 45 a 50.
Corn, Pa. 44 a 47.
——South, 40 a 45.
Barley, out of season, 50 a 60.
Flour, sales slow—stock small.
——Pa. S. F. $5 a——
——do. F. $4 50 a——
Rye, sales, a $2 20 a $2 25.
Beef, Philadelphia, mess, $10 a 11.
Cheese very scarce, Connecticut 8 a 10 cts.

An adjourned meeting of the "Philo-Literary Association of Philadelphia," will be held at their Hall, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.
WILLIAM S. TORR, Secretary.
july 9—1t

THE PUBLIC

ARE respectfully informed, that a Concert of Sacred Music, in aid of the funds of the Female Hospitable Society, will take place in the Concert room of the Musical Fund Society, in Locust above Eighth street, early in the ensuing week, when the following pieces will be performed.

PART 1st.

Overture—Iphigenie, Gluck
Chorus—Hymn, Stanley
Air—Mr. T. Carr—"Softly rise, O Southern Breeze," Dr. Boyce
Chorus—"Ye Southern Breeze," Ditto
Second Melody, "I am a stranger here," Miss R. Jefferson—composed for the occasion by R. Carr
Chorus "We come, welcome, mighty King," Handel
Air—Mr. J. Bird "Lord remember David" Ditto
Anthem—"Hark how low the Choral song of Heaven," T. Loud
Air—Mr. Hill "Ruptured Strains,"
Chorus—and Grand March from the Oratorio of Judas Maccabeus
——"See the conquering Hero comes" Handel

PART 2d.

Slow movement C. Wesley
Selections from the Messiah
Recitative—"Comfort ye my people" Handel
Air—"Every Valley shall be exalted," Miss Laws Ditto
Air—"And the Glory of the Lord," Ditto
Air—Mr. B. Cross, "Finche valor il mare in furia," from the oratorio of "La Caduta di Gerico" by O. A. Hause
Spanish Hymn—"Far far o'er hill and dale," solo part by Miss R. Jefferson, with vocal accompaniment, and Chorus from a Spanish Melody R. Carr
Finale—Grand Hallelujah Chorus, from the Oratorio of the Messiah Handel
Conductor Mr. T. Loud
Leader of the Orchestra Mr. C. F. Hupfeld
Leader of the Vocalists Mr. J. M. Bird

Tickets one dollar each, to be had at the principal book and music stores, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of performance. July 2—1t

TEA WARE HOUSE,

No. 88 South Fifth street, below Spruce.

THE subscriber having recently received a general assortment of the first quality GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS, offers them for sale, at reasonable prices to families particular in the choice of their Teas.
july 9—1t J. WATERMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES DENNIS, late of the district of Southwark, county of Philadelphia, innkeeper, deceased, will please to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate, present them accurately duly authenticated, for settlement, to ELIZABETH DENNIS, Administratrix.
july 9—3t Corner of Almond and Swan streets.

WEED'S GENUINE SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery and Summer Complaint.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she now resides at No. 16 Union street, where she still continues to prepare, from the original receipts, that valuable Medicine—its efficacies have been known to perform wonderful cures where prescriptions of the most able physicians have failed.

That valuable Medicine, called Bitter Tincture, is likewise made by the subscriber, who is the only one holding the genuine receipts—any purchased elsewhere is to be considered spurious, unless authorised by her.

Mrs. N. WEED,
No. 16 Union street, or N. E. corner of Walnut and Fifth sts.
july 9—3t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for Sale by ISAAC PUGH, corner of Third and Race sts. SERMONS delivered by ELIAS HICK and EDWARD HICKS, in New York, taken in short hand by L. M. Closhe, and M. F. C. Gould. Price 75 cts.

FOR SALE,

BINDERS BOARDS, Medium and Royal, of a superior quality. PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, in great varieties, for Rooms, &c.
Careful Paper Hangers are employed. july 9—3t

CONINE'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 9, 1825.

Numbers drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class.

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

PRIZES can be cashed, or renewed for tickets in the next Lottery, at CONINE'S Fortunate Office, No. 3 South Third street.

One of the principal Lotteries to be drawn is the Grand State Lottery of Maryland—all to be drawn on Wednesday the 27th inst. by the new and popular plan called ODD AND EVEN—Capital Prize 40,000 Dollars.

Tickets only $3—Halves 2 50—Quarters 1 25—Eighths 62 1-2. Orders for Tickets received, and forwarded immediately to Baltimore. July 9—3t

GIBBS' OFFICE.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery 17th Class, took place on Wednesday, the 6th of July, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:—

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

Which gave the Capital Prize thereto to the following ticket, viz:—

9 16 42	the Capital Prize of	50,000
2 27 28		20,000
2 46 60		10,000
16 46 60		5,000
2 16 46		1000
*2 16 28		1000
2 16 27		1000
28 46 46		1000
9 42 46		500
2 9 42		500
*42 46 60		500
*9 27 46		500
9 16 28		500

Besides a large number of 100, and 50 dollar prizes—All marked thus * were sold by JOHN GIBBS, at his Lucky Office, No. 43-3 South Third street, Philadelphia.
july 9—tf

EVANS' PREMIUM

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's to get it by the usual sharpening. It requires the least possible draught, and takes a wonderful furrow. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 251 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.
feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

MUSICAL TIME PIECE.

FOR sale, an elegant time piece, that plays twelve different tunes. It is something new; it has no dial—there are two round balls; on one are the hours, on the other the minutes, a figure shows the hour, which moves about when it strikes the hour; the minutes are shown by a snake. The music is fine, and will be sold a great bargain. Apply to P. I. WILBORN.
july 2—tf No. 103 South Second street.

MECHANICS

WHO wish to have their books posted, accounts drawn off, &c. by calling at this office, can meet with a person that will attend to it for a moderate compensation; and if desired, will devote a portion of every day to their [illegible]. july 2—4t*

IF JOHN REYNOLDS,

OF Ireland, who left New York sometime during the year 1820 or 21, will forward his address to Richard Bender, No. 69 Noble street, Philadelphia, he will hear of something much to his advantage.

Any information of said person, will be thankfully received as above. July 2—3t*

Philadelphia Floating Baths.

THE above Establishment is now open for the reception of the Company, opposite Market street wharf, and every attention requisite to render it pleasant and inviting, will be paid by the subscribers.

WILLIAM & GEORGE WILLIAMS.

The following rates are established for the season, viz:

Family Ticket, for the season	$10
Single Tickets for grown persons for the season,	6
Single Tickets for grown persons per month	3
Lads under 14 years of age, per season,	4
Do do do per month,	2
Single Bathing, including ferriage,	18
Do do do for Lads,	12

june 2—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 71 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit.

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

FORTUNES' HOME FOREVER

129, CHESNUT STREET.

THE Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class, took place on Wednesday, the 6th of July, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:—

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

Which gave the Capital Prize and the following, viz.

No.	Combination.	
*12431	9 16 42	the capital prize of $50,000
*28350	27 28 42	1000
*20434	16 27 46	1000
*20448	16 27 60	1000
* 2822	2 27 46	1000
* 2826	2 27 60	1000
*13228	9 42 46	500
*12849	9 27 42	500
*12881	9 28 42	500
*12435	9 16 46	500
*12867	9 27 60	500
*12899	9 28 60	500
*20823	16 42 60	500
*28597	27 42 46	500

* All of which together with many other capital prizes, were as usual sold at

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

Which office has ever been and will continue to be true to its motto.

The capital prize of $50,000 was sold in quarter shares, viz: One quarter in this city and three quarters of do. in the country. Holders of the above, or any prize in the lottery, are respectfully invited to present the same at 129, Chesnut street, or direct the same for capital prizes soon to be distributed to some of P. C's friends and patrons, many of whom must and will often be truly fortunate. july 9—1t

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th,

Eight doors above Spruce street.

A GREAT variety of Miscellaneous, Theological, Medical and Classical Books the most part bought at Auction, were tried perfect, and sold very at small advances, and to such advantages as will enable private gentlemen and public Libraries to supply themselves on the most inviting terms.

Countrymen and others can be supplied with the best quality fine Black Counting-house Sand, neatly and strongly papered.

N. B. Scrap Books, and a great variety of Prints, for sale as above. July 9—1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of BENJAMIN CHAMPION, late of this City, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to furnish their accounts duly attested, to either of the Subscribers at Arch Street Ferry.

CHARLES CHAMPION,
JOHN CHAMPION,
RICHARD B. CHAMPION,
Administrators.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1825. [July 2—3t

To be drawn this Month.

THE WHOLE IN ONE DAY.

By the improved mode of drawing, secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States.

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND—No. 5.

The whole to be completed in ONE DAY, and will positively take place in the City of BALTIMORE, on the 27th of July.

HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$40,000	is	40,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	5,000	is	5,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
30 Prizes of	100	is	3,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	50	is	2,500 Dollars.
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000 Dollars.
250 Prizes of	10	is	2,500 Dollars.
500 Prizes of	6	is	3,000 Dollars.
20,000 Prizes of	4	is	80,000 Dollars.
21,043 Prizes.			160,000 Dollars.

40,000 Tickets

Not One Blank to a Prize.

The Brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented; for to small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets,	$5
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25
Eighths,	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, Market street—Baltimore.

Where in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—40,000 Dollars—2 of 20,000—3 of 10,000, besides no less than Twelve Capitals of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash or prizes to any of the Lotteries (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.—Address to

J. J. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

☞ Adventurers at a distance may at all times with confidence forward their Remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if the Scheme should be drawn when the Orders arrive, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable Scheme, next to be drawn.

Baltimore, July 1, 1825.
July 2—6tif

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Berry Sargent, Horace South, Alpheus South, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Fairbanks, have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLER and SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 31—ly

EXCURSION TO BRISTOL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to provide on those days for company by the Steam boats. The Dinners will be served up at half past one o'clock. Private parties can be accommodated.

JOHN BESSONETT.

N.B.—The Steam Boat Trenton leaves the wharf at the lower or south side of Market street, at 8 o'clock, on Sundays for Bristol, and returns at the after part of the day. may 21—tf

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP,

FOR Punch, Lemonade, and other domestic purposes. This Syrup is of a most agreeable flavour, warranted to keep for any length of time, and made particularly fine for family use. Sold wholesale and retail, by

J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7 South Sixth street, between Chesnut and Market.
april 16—6m

BOARDING.

A FEW Boarders can be well accommodated, at a respectable and central situation, either with separate rooms or otherwise, and on moderate terms, by enquiring at the office. June 25—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE BREWER'S COACHMAN.

Honest William, an easy and good-natur'd fellow,
Would a little too oft get a little too mellow;
Body coachman was he to an eminent brewer—
No better e'er sat on a box, to be sure.
His coach was kept clean, and so mothers or sisters
Took that care of their ladies, that he took of his horses.
He had the so—ave, and fifty good qualities more;
But the badness of tipping could no'w be got o'er:
So his master effectually mended the matter,
By hiring a man that drank nothing but water.
Now, William, says he, you see the plain case,
Had you drank as he does, you'd kept a good place.
Drink water! quoth William—had all men done so,
You'd never have wanted a coachman, I trow:
They're soakers, like me, whom you load with reproaches,
That enable you brewers, to ride in your coaches.

There is now living a hair-dresser at Wigan, in Lancashire, England, who invites his customers in by the following whimsical statement, written by himself, in his shop-window:

Wigs good I make, and take my price,
I dress and frizzle very nice;
Likewise I shave all very clean,
Loves well to please both rich and mean.
I keep my razors in fine edges,
So ought to live well by my wages;
My hand is steady, draws no blood,
Come in—you shall have usage good,
Oil, powder, very fine perfume
Of every kind is in my room;
Pomatum fresh as any rose—
R ther than I'd a penny lose,
I'd take his worship by the nose.

CONUNDRUMS.

1st. A man falling from a window into the street, what does he fall most against?

2d. What creature is that which came into the world without a soul, yet lived and had a soul, and died without a soul?

3d. How many sides are there to a round pudding?

4th. My head and tail both equal are
My body slender as a bee,
And whether I stand on head or tail
'Tis all the same to you or me;
But if my head should be cut off,
The consequence is true and strange,
My head and body severed thus,
Immediately to nothing change?

5th. My first is myself, and a very small word,
My second, a toy—and yourself is my third?

Corvisart.—Two anecdotes, which, if true, are very honourable to Corvisart, have recently been published by M. Pariset. Corvisart had so extensive and intimate a knowledge of pathognomic signs, that he could discover the most hidden disease merely by looking at the countenance. One day, seeing the portrait of a person of whom he new nothing, "That man," said he, "must have died of a disease of the heart." The fact was inquired into, and was found to be as Corvisart had declared!!! Another time Bonaparte wishing to please Corvisart, who was his first physician, offered him a good place for his brother. "No, Sir," replied Corvisart, frankly declining the favor, "my brother has not capacity enough for that post. I know that he is poor; but that is my business." "Pray, gentlemen," exclaimed Bonaparte, turning towards his Ministers, "are there many of you who would have so acted?"

A Frenchman who had been several years confined for debt in the Fleet Prison, found himself so much at home within its walls, and was withal so harmless and inoffensive a character, that the gaoler occasionally permitted him to recreate himself by spending his evenings abroad, without any apprehension of the forfeiture of his verbal engagement. His little earnings as a jack-of-all trades enabled him to form several pot-house connections, and these led him by degrees to be less and less punctual in his return at the appointed hour of nine. "I'll tell you what, Monseer," at length said the gaoler to him, "you are a good fellow, but I fear you have lately got into bad company; so I tell you once for all, that if you don't keep better hours, I shall be under the necessity of locking you out altogether."

A professor of Oxford, having invited a party for the evening at his rooms, busied himself in putting them in order, and after having arranged every thing to his mind, rang for candles. He placed them on the table, and to finish his business, he lighted them. Having nothing more to keep his mind employed, he sat down and fell asleep. He was aroused by his servant hastily entering—Sir, Sir, don't you smell fire? Fire, fire, good heaven, I think I do; where can it come from? They ran about the room prying into every corner. Sir, Sir, it comes from you; you're all of a smoke.—Me! where, where? Your coat pocket, Sir! My coat pocket, you fool! Yes, Sir, see, see! The servant caught hold of the tail of the coat and held it up, when in despair, the professor put his hand into the pocket, and, on pulling out his handkerchief, discovered it nearly consumed, with a great part of the lining. On considering how this could have happened, he found that, instead of throwing the paper he had lit the candle with in the fire, he had put it into his pocket.

An Extra Ordinary.—An avaricious fellman, who kept a very scanty table, dining one Saturday with his son at an ordinary in Cambridge, whispered in his ear, "Tom, you must eat for to day and to-morrow." "O yes," retorted the half-starved lad, "but I ha'nt eaten for yesterday and the day before yet, father."

[From a collection, written 3,000 years ago.]

1. There is that which scatters and yet increases; and there is that which withholds more than it is meet, but it intends to poverty.

2. In all labour there is profit; but the talk of the lips tends only to penury.

3. A sound heart is the life of the flesh; but envy, the rottenness of the bones.

4. He that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster.

5. Counsel in the heart of man is like deep water; but a man understanding will draw it out.

6. Where no wood is, the fire goes out; so, where there is no tale-bearer, the strife ceases.

7. Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.

To put an Egg into a Phial.

Lay an egg three days in strong vinegar; the shell will become so soft, that it may be squeezed through the narrow neck of a phial; then, with a small stick, press it till it be again contracted in length, and resume its former shape; fill the phial with water a little warm, which let remain a few hours; after it has become cold, the shell of the egg will again become hard; an egg may thus be passed through a wedding ring: this is a very curious and amusing experiment.

The Steam Lungs.—The Quarterly Review says, nothing is too great, nothing too small for this wonderful machine, which like the proboscis of an elephant, can tear up an oak and pick up a pin; can forge with equal ease, the heaviest anchor, and punch the eye of the smallest needle; can twist the largest cable, draw out a fibre as the gossamer, and drag a first rate man of war over the ocean; traversing the seas against winds and tides, and thus bring nations nearer to each other, by quickening their intercourse and rendering it more fixed and certain.

Antidote against Poisons.—A Correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the royal academician, Mr. Owen, adds: "I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler or glass of warm water, and drank immediately: it acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By a mistake, where a gentleman took one ounce of poison instead of salts, the casters were fortunately at hand, no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mustard directly. By making this simple anecdote known you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR *the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, nor more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours where the change of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to believe.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about one to ten. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease kills 1/5 part of the whole human population, it is a consideration to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a godly prospect of relief, in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effects, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior virtue. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, restores the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, terrible, whooping coughs, &c. and is found particularly useful to hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coats' and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 234 Market street, &c. and F. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAFFER, 81 South Second street. Jun 26—tf

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SEA BATHING.

PHILADELPHIA and Tuckerton Stages, will commence running through the route in a day, on the 4th of July, twice a week, as follows:

Leave Tuckerton every Monday and Thursday at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at S. H. Cooper's Ferry in good time to cross in the Team Boat to the city, on the same days.

Returning, leave Arch street and Cooper's Ferry, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrives about sunset at Tuckerton on the same days, where are good accommodations for Travellers.

Passage through, 2 Dollars 50 Cents, and the usual allowance of Baggage.

For Seats apply at Arch Street Ferry, where a Book is kept for the register of passengers.

THOMAS WILLITS,
CORNELIUS KELLY.

Tuckerton, June 26th, 1828. [jun 27—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claim against the Estate of John Holmes, Esq. of Lower Dublin Township, late deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber—and persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payments.

LEWIS DUNGAN, Administrator.

Holmesburg, June 8th, 1828. [11—4t*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, *AND VESTINGS!*

JAMES BATES, S. E. corner of South and Second streets, keeps constantly on hand, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, (Spring and Summer Goods,) which will be made to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

Also,—CLOTHING of every description at the lowest prices. june 6—tf

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LEGHORN HATS.

A GENERAL Assortment of Men's Just received and for sale. Also,
3000 Sea Grass and Palm Leaf Hats,
Suitable for Country sales, by
WILLIAMS & ALBERTSON,
No. 19 Market street, N.W. corner of Front.
3 mo. 25, 1828—3m*

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 68 Louard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. June, 1—tf

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BOARDING SCHOOL AT KIMBERTON.

EMMOR KIMBER informs his friends and the public, that JOHN BUCHANAN, A. B. has taken charge of the Classical Department in the Boarding School under his superintendence. Samuel R. Wylie, of Philadelphia, who examined J. B. gave him satisfactory recommendations, stating that he "believes him to be quite competent to teach the Latin and Greek languages." Twenty-three Boarders are at the School, and there are accommodations for as many more. Parents who have applied, and others who intend to send their children, are respectfully requested to enter them early, that they may take their places in their respective classes as formed. 5 mo 7—tf

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M. LEROUX,
DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 21 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Plats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 2—tf

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OGLEBY'S SICKLES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having contracted for the whole of the above 5 cities, are ready to receive orders for them. Also, BARTOLETT'S CAST STEEL SCYTHES, and a general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or the usual approved credit.

SAML. HARVEY & SONS,
april 23—10t No. 61, North Front St.

Bristol Boarding School

IS now open, for the reception of boys—in which are taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical science.

may 31—3m* DAVID LUKENS.

FARE REDUCED TO $2 50

The Shortest Route to New-York.

Through in 11 hours, via Bordentown and Washington, N. J. only 21 miles land carriage.

THE Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, Captain Kellum, will leave the upper side of Market-street wharf, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Bordentown, where passengers take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, and after a pleasant ride of 24 miles, through Crosswicks, Hightstown, Cranberry and Washington, take the Steam Boat *Erie* and arrive in New-York by 5 o'clock. Fare through only $3 50.

The Citizens' Coaches are exclusively attached to this Line, and as no other route on this route the danger so much to be apprehended from racing is entirely avoided, and all facilities given for the comfort and safety of the Travellers" which prudence can warrant.

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 19, Market street; United States' Mail and Citizens' Coach office, N. 28 South Third street, or at C. Bailey's Mansion House Hotel, South Third street.

BAILY, LYONS, WARD & Co. Proprietors.
June 11—tf

City Dying Establishment,
No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,
A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, *(formerly of the firm of* Jones and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, at the above place, established himself in his proper sphere, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom, will not fail to secure their patronage to him, as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attention to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Restoring and Re-folding Piece Goods of every description. Gentlemens Clothes, wet, dry, or steam scoured, on an improved plan. Ladies' Coats, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern, or Cleaned. Merino Shawls Cleaned, and the colours warranted. Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to.
april 30—tf

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Books, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fires, or the consequences thereof, either in town or Country.

Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Sec'ty.
march 19—tf

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE

CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of paradise, Marabues, Ostrich, Vulture. Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,
No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.
N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m

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C. M. & W. H. STOKES.

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 8—tf

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J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. may 12—tf

Information is Wanted

OF A CHILD, that has been absent eleven years, who was left in the Island of Madeira by the name of JOHN JAMES BARRET or CUMBER. Any information that can be given may alleviate a Distressed Mother. Any particulars relating to him directed to JAMES DOYLE, No. 81 Moyamensing Road, Philadelphia county, will be received with thankfulness.

Printers throughout the United States, would render an obligation by publishing this Advertisement.
July 2—6m

To Merchants and others.

JOHN JONES, of the late firm of Jones & Harrison, respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced on his own account at

No. 13, *Lombard-street, below Second.*

The stand formerly occupied by the late James Young, where he respectfully solicits the patronage of MERCHANTS, feeling confident that their expectations will not be frustrated—for piece goods of every description shall be

DYED, RESTORED, AND REFOLDED,

In a style EQUAL to any other establishment in this city. Family dyeing, of every description, cleaned and dyed to any pattern.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country, to have them done speedily.

N. B. Satisfactory references will be given for capability and punctuality, if required. july 2—3t

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Select Didactic Seminary,
FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. R. BROWN, announces to his patrons, and the late patrons of Mr. Purdon Davis, that he has succeeded to the above institution, where, from his experience in teaching, and a strict attention to the morals, manners, and improvement of the pupils committed to his charge, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore given to his predecessor and himself.

The course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Penmanship, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Surveying, Algebra, and the various other branches of an English and classical education.

Terms, &c. made known at the room.

N. B. Unquestionable references can be given as to ability and recent success in teaching. july 2—3m

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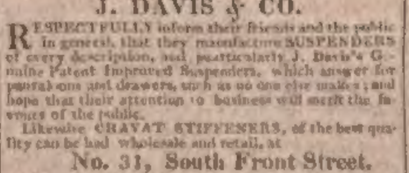

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

CHARLES EVANS' PRESS SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 22 Bread street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Fullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tin manufacturers, &c. Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws are kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 1st

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

JOHN LIPPINDOTT, No. 231 north Second st keeps constantly on hand, a supply of Choice and Living Hides, of a superior quality. June 11—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 193, South Second street, to No. 147 4-3 near Spruce.

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoe maker, No. 212 North Front street, near Noble. march 25—6m*

JOHN UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Fish sauces, Ketchup, Lemon Syrup, Curry Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 29—6m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—169

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No. 74 South Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—120

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 23 Branch street.—180

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 1st

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 52 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 2d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 6th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 99 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 160 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLEN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLEN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 85 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

B. D. TOMKINS's Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 22 South Second-street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand.

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 2, Bank street. Suspenders Wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 6

PHARON GUERIN,

HAIR DRESSER, respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues business at his old stand, No. 2, South Seventh street, one door below Market street. East side, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he may be thought worthy of a continuance of their favor.

He cuts hair in the most fashionable style, and endeavours to adapt the mode to the physiognomy of the particular individual. Separate shaving boxes are kept for each customer. may 14—6m

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DAVID WIDENER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 107 Race street, and by strict attention to his Business, will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who will favour him with their custom. Persons wishing to find their own cloths, can have them made up and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, on hand, of the first quality.
may 7—tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON Mortgage in small and large Sums on Real Estate in the City or County of Philadelphia. Apply to

P. I. WILTBOHN,
may 23—6tw Conveyancer, No. 103, S. Second st.

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety. feb 26—tf

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Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats.

3000 MEN's and BOYS' Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Straw, Chip and Manilla Hats, Just received and for sale low, by JOHN WARD, agent.
No. 42, Market street,
South Side, a doors below 2d st.
Also, just opened, one case Super Mens Leghorn Hats—do. Boys low priced.
Country Merchants, would find it to their advantage to call and examine, before they purchase elsewhere.
may 28—tf

J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fans, and Painting Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 19—tf

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TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN H. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

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TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Job Type, &c. viz. 1 Font 14 Line Pica—1 do. 10 Line Pica—1 do. 7 Line Cap. (ornamented)—1 do. 5 Line—1 do. Canon—1 do. 2 Line English—1 do. Brevier—1 do. Minion—and other Printing materials. The greater part of the above letter, is in large Fonts, which would be divided, or sold entire, to suit purchasers—Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.—June 14

Health and Pleasure Carriages.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his fellow citizens for the liberal support conferred on him since his commencement in business, and again solicits their patronage to his enlarged Establishment of LIGHT AND HEAVY CARRIAGES, of various colours, with gentle Horses and careful drivers. Also, one and two Horse DEARBORNS, GIGS, BUGGEYS and SULKEYS, all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Also, a MOURNING HEARSE, *with jet black horses,* kept for the purpose of attending Funerals. All orders punctually attended to, by

WM. CANNON,
may 7—tf No. 13 South Fifth st.

DAVIS & HANSON,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Front and Market streets,
march 12—6m PITTSBURGH.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

WANTED, to Work upon the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 500 Able Bodied Men, accustomed to labour, and not addicted to profanity or intemperance, to whom the liberal wages of $13 per month, besides boarding, lodging, and liquor will be given, if immediate application be made to the Subscriber on the line of Canal.

JOHN RANDEL, Jr.
Canal Contractor's Office, St. George's. June 23—3t

BUCK-LANE HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE,

IS pleasantly situated on the Moyamensing road, and the corner of Buck Lane, two miles from town.—Mrs. SHAW will pay every attention to Boarders to make them comfortable. ap 23—tf

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JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 33 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

SUMMER SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S fine Wax Calf Skin and Morocco Boots and Shoes; do. black and calf Buckskin Boots and Shoes; do. Pumps; Ladies' black and calf Morocco and Kid Boots and Shoes; do. black and calf Valencias Dress & Salts, &c. of the best workmanship and materials.

All of which will be sold low and rips mended gratis.

Also, an extensive assortment of low priced Shoes—from 10 to 75 cents.

BREED & MUDGE,
No. 246 Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets and between Jefferies' and Bealer's' Hotels. may 4—tf

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Bedding Warehouse,
No. 128 North Third street,
A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HEMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, as a service to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 28—6ty

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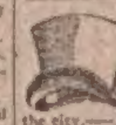
Cheap Paper Warehouse.

SAMUEL ERSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 106 North Third street,

200 Reams, Blue and White Bonnet Boards, do. do. fine White do. do.
44,000 sheets, Rush Cap.
200 Reams Hardware Paper.
100 do. Printing Paper different kinds.
200 do. inch, blue Medium and blue Cap.
Also, Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, do. No. 1, 2 and 3.
Large writing paper of all sorts, wrapping paper, &c.
*** The highest price given for rags. may 21—tf



FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
61, S. Third Street, opposite Girard's Bank.
N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order.
jan 25—tf

Bell Crown Straw Bonnet MANUFACTORY.

E. HENLEY,
No. 4 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of Leghorn, Straw and Silk Hats, viz.

10 Cases Cottage Straw Hats,
10 do. Gipsey do. do.
10 do. Cottage Gimp do.
2 do. Gipsey do. do.
5 do. Leghorn Flats and Crowns,
3 do. Mens Leghorn Hats,
200 Manella and Seagrass do.

Also, old work done up on the most reasonable terms. june 25—6t

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FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away on Saturday evening, the 26th May, from the Subscriber's Paper Mill, in Upper Darby Township, Delaware county, A FRESH MILCH COW, with moderate straight horns, long bodied, long legs, and a middling sized udder, she is a young smart Cow, about three years old and is black all over except a dark red or brownish streak the whole length of her back.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be given to any person, that will return or give information of the said Cow, so that the owner may get her again at his Paper Mill, on Darby Creek, two miles from Darby, half mile from the Springfield, and half mile from the Haverford road. JOHN MATTHEWS,
june 28—3t* On the Premises

Cotton, Woollen, and Fancy Dying.

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON informs her friends and the public generally, that she still continues the dying business in all its branches, as conducted by her late husband, S. Williamson, at 38 North Eighth street, where she will be happy to receive orders for dying Wholesale Dry Goods, Woollen, silk, Crepe, and family apparel of every description, which will be executed in the same superior style as heretofore, without injury to the goods, and to any shade or pattern, in the most durable manner.
june 21—6t

REMOVAL.

PHILIP WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 253, Arch street, to the north-west corner of Fifth and Prune streets, where he will keep a general assortment of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, which he will endeavour to merit, by his exertions to give satisfaction. april 23—tf

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Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coate's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

Money! Money!—from $1 to $500.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALLS.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still continues to advance money on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms, at his Office, No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street. The systematic form in which, for the last six years, he has been conducting his business, warrants him, he thinks, in assuring those whoever may apply to him, will find themselves perfectly satisfied in every respect. All goods left with him, will be kept six months, (or if requested, for a longer time,) insured against loss or damage by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation. No pledges removed from minors or apprentices.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,
No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street.
may 14—3m

SEA BATHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and other places, that he has removed from the Union House, to the Union Hotel boarding house, pleasantly situated on Tuckerton Hill, Front street, commanding a handsome view of the Long beach, and Tucker's boarding house, where those preferring a private situation for board and lodging, either by the meal or week, shall have every attention paid, in order to make their visit to the sea shore agreeable, during the Bathing season; his table will be provided with the best provisions and liquors the place affords.

WILLIAM K. MASON,
Tuckerton, N. J. June 22, 1828. [25—6t

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE

LEAVES the Union Hotel, No. 244 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, every morning during the heat of the weather, at half past 6 o'clock.—Passengers will dine at Wm. Rogers's Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, and proceed to the Springs in the afternoon, or in the evening as may suit themselves.

Returning, will leave the springs at 11 o'clock A. M. dine with the Stage company at Rogers's, and arrive in Philadelphia in the evening—except when a number of passengers who engage the stage, prefer an earlier hour to as to dine in Philadelphia.

Careful drivers and excellent horses with changes on the road every ten miles, are provided, and every attention will be given to accommodate passengers.

*** All baggage at the risk of the owners.

J. VANBUSKIRK,
Agent in Philadelphia, for the Proprietors.
June 21st, 1828. [24—8t*

Chaise Lining and Bag Hides.

THE Subscriber intends keeping constantly on hand, of his own Manufacture, CHAISE HIDES of a superior quality, and will warrant them not too gum.

Also, Lining and Bag Hides, Upper and Sole Leather, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reason the terms, at No. 231 North Second street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended. JOHN LIPPINCOTT.
June 25—tf

NEW SPECULATION.

NEW Coats and pantaloons given for old ones—for further particulars enquire at No. 126 North Fifth st. above Race. JOHN MOSS.
may 7—3m*

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 104 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

June 4—3m JOHN C. HUHLMAN.

DYSPEPSIA

DR. READ'S PILLS have been proved by the infallible test of truth, experience, the most effectual medicine ever offered to any country, for the cure of all those deranged states of the digestive organs, denominated *Dyspepsia or Indigestion* which frequently makes its appearance in the most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting; belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour; gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of the spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and disturbed sleep. The number of these symptoms varies in different patients, by some being felt only in part, while others have additional ones, equally disagreeable, such as severe pains in the head and breast, heaviness, resolutions of sweating of the whole body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs. These pills will most effectually remove all enemies of the stomach, and restore it to a healthy state of action,